

Lanthropist.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editor.

We are verily guilty concerning our brother therefore is this distress come upon us.

SAMUEL A. ALLEY, Printer.

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WHOLE NO. 152.

THE PHILANTHROPIST

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POETRY.

For the Philanthropist. "The Poor Always Ye Have With You." Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my en, ye have done it unto Me."

Methought I saw the Son of God-The thorns still wet, the nail-prints fresh His patient look betrayed a pain Sharper than all that thrill'd His flesh.

O suffering, saving Lord of love!-Warm from my heart the language came-Could'st Thou forsake the throne of heaven, To bear on earth such woe and shame?

Thy own creation knew Thee not! Thy chosen cried-Away! away! But all the ardor of my soul Entreats Thee, Master! stay! O stay! in anothe Thy grief; I'll heal Thy wounds; With trembling ; Thy brow unbind; Gentile and Jew from one shall learn,

The common duty of mankind! Lo! crown'd with glory! changed He stood! San-like, the radiant hosom-scar His hands the orb and sceptre bore!

And shone, on either foot, a star! How sunk my heart! ashamed to know I could not bless the Lord of all!-When-silently and suddenly-

A pale group came at Jesu's call! Pointing to them, with smiles He rose; But, rising, said: - "Disciple! see! Though I depart, the poor remain,

Kindness to them is love to Me!" The Land Far Away.

BY ELORA. There are bright homes 'mid bowers of deathless glory Sweet winds that never sighed round ruins hoary, Or sung the Autumn requiem of the grove. That never bore the semblance of decay, On the soft air their perfum'd incense dinging, In a land far away!

There on the mountain-tops, the day declining. Hath never caused a twilight shade to rest! Each height, an altar to Jehovah, shining With sun-like brightness o'er the vallies blest, And there are dwellers in those scenes of gladness, O'er whose pure being death can have no sway. Whose voices utter not a note of sadness, In a land far away!

Cherub and scraphim of glory, bending With holy raptures at a throne of light; Angels and saints their songs of triumph blending These are the dwellers in that region bright, And some have walked with us the path of sorrow, And felt the storms of many a wintry day; But, Oh! they waken'd on a blissful morrow, In a land far away!

And shall we weep for those to joy departed? Or shall we mourn that they shall grieve no more? Sick as we are, and sad and weary-hearted, Shall we recall them from that blessed shote! See where they dwell,—the forms we loved and cherish'd From age, dim-eyed, with hair of silver-gray, To the fair babe that like a blossom perished-

In a land far away!

Thou, best and dearest,-ever-gentle Mother, Who soothed me in thy circling arms to rest, Stiffing the cries which would have vexed another. By folding me with love upon thy breast-Green o'er thy grave for years the long grass sighing, Hath seem'd to mourn above the mouldering clay, But well I know thy spirit dwells undying, In a land far away!

And He, whose brightness suns and stars are veiling, Whose form, once seen, would blind our mortal eyes, With Him who bore unmoved the scoffer's railing, And died to give us entrance to the skies-Father and Son and ever-blessed Spirit. There with their presence make eternal day! Oh! glorious are the homes the good inherit In a land far away!

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

MR. GRENNELL'S SPEECH. House of Representatives, Dec. 18, 1838. PROPOSED INTERCOURSE WITH HAYTI.

(An Extract.)
Now, Sir, I will resist it; temperately, I trust, but firmly and resolutely. It is difficult to connect the subject of this petition with slavery or abolition; it can only be done by imagination. Its object is one worthy and beneficial, and calculated to read a passage or two: to promote the best interests of the country. It is not merely a proposition of philanthropy, having an origin in religious sentiment; it is of a political or national character also. I do not know dress an official letter to the Secretary General of minds of some of the petitioners; but, it is clear to me, Sir, that the subject stands free from all others that have called forth violent objections, and and proposes a measure beneficial as well to the American People as to a distinct foreign country, irrespective of color. It is a movement of patriot-

Mr. Wise said that, with the permission of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Grennell,) he would here add a word to the remarks he made vesterday. He (Mr. W.) desired to do so now, because the gentleman from Massachusetts could answer the point before he took his seat.

It is proposed (continued Mr. W.) that we enter

of ministerial dignity through the streets of our engaged in it still. These obstacles would be re- Who pays a greater respect to the laws of nations Metropolis. A black Minister Plenipotentiary in moved and every possible facility given. Our dothe District of Columbia, surrounded by the slave States of Virginia and Maryland. I present this and we could undersell the shippers from Engmatter to the Representatives of the slave-holding States, and I ask them if they will permit it?

Mr. Grennell resumed. The gentleman is preenting a phase of this subject which he deems striking and repulsive; how much it will avail in by the United States having no accredited agent the result is another question. I will consider his

as it was once called, is the second in extent, cilities, in the West Indies. With a population have trade with these islanders. It has always been regarded as a trade of some considerable importance, carried on, as it has been, under great embarrassments, which I hope will no longer be suffered to exist, for they are within our control. Government are burthened with dittes, in some form or other. Such is a very brief and general out pain and regret. This, Sir, is Hayti, the Hisdiscovered, first trod, first settled by Europeans in and instructive. I will not review it. We have now to do with its present character and condition. I need not inform this House that the people of this island are a free, sovereign, and an independent people. Hayti is a republic, the only independent Power in the Indian Archipelago—the only Republic off this continent. Its people are a civilized, instructed, and Christian community, having

And yet, Mr. Speaker, this Government of ours, this American nation, the freest of the free, have ty, an independent Republic! Nay, we have proudly and sternly refused to do this. One would suppose that the common sympathies of freemen might have drawn the two nations into some publie relationship. But, aside from this consideration which the memorialists suggest, we are called on to recognise the independence and nationality of Hayti by the interests of the country-of the People. I have said that our trade with Hayti was embarrassed; it is subjected to severe discriminating duties. We are, probably, the least favored of any people in the ports of that Republic. Tonnage duties and vexatious port charges discourage and oppress our commerce there. I am assured that, but for these impediments, the trade from this country to that would be greatly extended.

schools and other free institutions-the Govern-

Sir, the cause, the acknowledged cause of all these embarrassments to that trade is found in the fact that we, our government, refuse to recognise the government of Hayti. We stand aloof as if they were a lawless tribe of savages; while all other powers have long since acknowledged them as an independent sovereignty, we refuse to recognise them. Others profit by their commerce at our expense. Denying them national existence

sition of this government. It is also true that recases of the kind? But the present Haytien govnot then acknowledge its sovereignty as a republic by sending there some sort of officer under the commission of this government? We have no commercial agent there, said to have some authority from our government; and I shall be obliged to any gentleman who will inform me how he is commissioned and paid? Whether he is provided with a salary in an appropriation bill, or paid out of some contingent fund of diplomatic inter-

by the government, nor did he know there was such an agent before this debate arose.] Mr. Grennell resumed. Not paid by the gov-

ernment. I knew there was not nor ever had been a consul there, but I supposed, and still believe there is a commercial agent sent out and instructed by the executive, but not appointed as a representative from this nor directed to the Haytien Government. I have in my hands a letter, purporting

"Mr. Boyer, in my interview with him, told me that all he wished from the American government nation.' No formal recognition by Congress was asked for, he told me. The appointment of consular agents is vested in the president alone, and

mestic cotton goods could then come into market, land. Even in the sale of East India goods we could at least compete with them."

The agent further states that "the Haytien government consider themselves so much aggrieved here, that they wish for no communication with any agent unless he bring a letter from Washing-I was about to say, Sir; that the object of this petition was justifiable on the grounds of public respect and sympathy for an executive and governinterest, patriotism, and national policy. And I ment who show such self-respect? It is worthy will assign reasons that seem to me to establish the of note that in our trade with Hayti we employ position. The Island of Hayti, or St. Domingo, our own vessels almost exclusively; perhaps not more than from four to six Haytian vessels enter wealth, importance, and value of commercial fa- our ports in a year. Besides, we may be allowed to carry there the produce of any foreign nation,

Have we not powerful motives, then, of interest, ustice, and good policy, to open a national inter- to accomplish this end: one by treaty (I do not adopted by the House of Commons in 1669, just people have no idea of interfering with the do-

course with this independent republic? The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) objects; In regard to our commerce with that country, I re- he aims to meet the proposition of the memorialmark, our imports from Hayti amount annually to ists, and contests it on its merits. He does it try to that may be set down at \$1,250,000. The is a movement towards wholesale amalgamationarticles we import from thence are almost entirely that it is part and parcel of the abolition schemenation on earth, unless our own be an exception? hold diplomatic and commercial relations, and ment and citizens holding large intercourse with

> course with all sorts of people, Christian, Mohammedan, and Pagan; great and small, without regard to color or complexion; whether it were black, of the Previous Question, the memorial was rewhite, vellow, red, or mixed, and of every form of government. If a people had in fact organized a government, and declared themselves independent, and exhibited a probable ability to maintain national relations, we have taken them into our fellowship; and to this effect was the argument in the case of Texas. Such seemed to be the view

the Executive. tizens upon that government for spoliations or seizures of property are great and of long standing;
these never can be settled but through the interpomake an experiment upon the feelings of our Peohim the question, personally, wh make an experiment upon the feelings of our Peo- him the question, personally, whether this memople? Is he not a wise and sagacious man? Have rial was presented, bonu fide, for the object which dress has been sought by the injured individuals. I not shown by the letter, he is moderate, at least, appears upon its face; or whether the real object Has this government ever interposed as in other in his pretensions? I suppose that consuls would of the petitioners was to spread the seeds of aboernment declines to examine the claims. Why ernments. On all these topics, however, I make swer any questions of the distinguished member, no anxious inquiries. We are certainly to regard so far as might be in his power. The question national representatives in their official capacities of the honorable gentleman related to the real consul on the island. There is indeed a so-called of the feelings and sentiments of gentlemen of the in their minds. He wished to be satisfied as to

gentleman about insurrectionary black republics in out the evils or dangers to be apprehended. It is out the evils or dangers to be apprehended. It in the island was of a character with that of France. substantial citizens. They were of different prothat as early as the year 1794 slavery was abol-islied by a decree of the French National Assem-their petition was separate and distinct from all bly. In 1801, independence was proclaimed in the others, and it was only by an effort of the imagiisland, and in point of fact, it has maintained it to nation that it could be connected with any other the feelings that may be associated with it in the Hayti, informing him of my appointment. As this day. France still continued her claim to the -[Mr. S. here read the memorial, which prays soon as this was done I should receive my exequa- subjection of that people; and our government for the recognition of Hayti and the establishment tur, the president said, and that 'the ten per cent. from 1806 to 1808 suspended all commercial inadditional, duty now charged on vessels of all natercourse with the island. This was done by Contioners are of opinion that Hayti should be recogtions which have no accredited agents, would immediately be removed from ours, and the trade at time when he and his administration were rather like the removed from ours, and the trade at time when he and his administration were rather like the removed from ours, and the trade at time when he and his administration were rather like the removed from ours, and the trade at time when he and his administration were rather like the removed from ours, and the trade at time when he and his administration were rather like the removed from ours. placed on the same footing as that of any other subservient to the will of Napoleon. The inter- should it not be received? The question had once course was opened at the end of two years, and, been decided, but it was raised again by the objec-

than Boyer and his Administration?

But, says the gentleman, it is a dangerous experiment; to have in juxtaposition to us a nation which has become free from slavery is dangerous. It is setting an example to the slaves of this country. It seems to me that his apprehensions are tremely far drawn. Hayti will be no nigher for the recognition. How can the danger of insurrection in the South be increased? No part of this t is not said that they will or can excite insurrecfion. Their own revolution occurred near half a the strength of his courage, I ask him if he will not grant an act of amnesty to the inhabitants of St. Domingo for that insurrection, right or wrongto the abolition of national distinctions founded on national justice and national interest which rank jects clearly and unquestionably foreign to our jucolor. Let any man of candor say what objection far above minor considerations. Moreover, if war risdiction; but under our free form of government,

other side of the globe—weak they may be, and, in some respects, insignificant. 'Pheir hue or complexion, was never reported to this very dignified and scrupulous Government.

But, Sir, we have opened commercial interBut, Sir, we have ope

enlightened consideration. After Mr. Grennell had concluded, by the agency ferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MR. SALTONSTALL'S SPEECH. INTERCOURSE WITH HAYTI.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Dec. 19.
Mr. Saltonstall said the last thing he had expected was to be called upon to reply to the hontaken of it in the House, as we know it was with orable gentleman from South Carolina. The House having put an end to the discussion of this subject But the gentlaman says, open this intercourse, by the previous question, and having received a I believe, that the very first objection to that in- tions of Christianity. They were endeavoring to send a minister to Hayti, and they will send one petition similar to that now presented, and referred here, who will be a negro; and he would enjoy all it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it was the rights and privileges which are accorded to quite unexpected to him that the same question ministers of lighter complexions and more civilized should now be again presented, and that it should countries. This, the gentleman thinks, would be involve the question of the great, the sacred right and fellowship, for such is the language of our an awful spectacle to the American People. Was of petition. But he had no objection. He was deportment towards the Haytiens, we of course it necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations willing to meet it, and, in his opinion, it was much sally admitted the necessary for him to pursue his speculations will be necessary for him to pursue his speculations will be necessary for him t commercial relations, therefore, exist between the list the gentleman sure a minister would be sent be laid on the table under a resolution like that two governments. It has been said that the claims of American ci- ful to a large and respectable portion of the Ame- class of petitions, with which this has been sup-

The gentleman had been understood to put to

be accredited reciprocally between the two Gov- lition; Mr. S. had expressed his readiness to anwithout distinction. I have never been regardless views of these petitioners—the object which was South; but I will not consent to compromise prin- their motives, and whether they were of a certain ciples in deference to what gentlemen may term kind. If Mr. S. had the power of looking into Southern sensibilities.

This leads me to the remark of the honorable rentleman about insurrectionary black republics in distance of five hundred miles from this place, not touch or impair it. Its language is—this right journed. our neighborhood. He did not very clearly trace and had sent their memorial to him, since his ar- exists-Congress shall not infriage it. And the volution, independence, self-government. The take the opposite. Mr. S. did not know that it work was commenced in 1791. The spirit and was in his power to give the satisfaction he wished. the doctrines of freedom of Revolutionary France Here was the memorial. It came from Danvers, orable gentleman from Virginia, in debate yestergo, bond and free. They were taught French phi- signed by about thirty persons, some of them losophy and French politics. And the revolution well known to him, and known to be respectable, Was it a rising of slaves? Not of them only; they fessions and occupations; some were professional too were indoctrinated. And be it remembered men, others were traders, mechanics, and manu-

asked for, he told me. The appointment of consular agents is vested in the president alone, and does not require the confirmation of Congress as that of a consul does, although in fact the instructions of both are exactly the same. I beg your particular attention to what I am about to state, as edged her in 1826, under the reign of Charles X, either by the common law or by the Constitution, it is a subject of deep interest to me, and I think of importance to our mercantile community. It is proposed (continued Mr. W.) that we enter into commercial and treaty relations with this Republic of Hayti. Now, we send a Consul or Minister Plenipotentiary to that Republic, and they sident Boyer's wish, it would be the means of greatly increasing the present intercourse, the value of which even now, with so many and great ob a free negro, decked out in all the paraphernalia of a Minister Plenipotentiary, rolling in all the grandeur it is a subject of deep interest to me, and I think of importance to our mercantile community.

"If the American government comply with president Boyer's wish, it would be the means of greatly increasing the present intercourse, the value of which even now, with so many and great obstacles constantly thrown in the way, must be of nister Plenipotentiary, rolling in all the grandeur. It is a subject of deep interest to me, and I think of importance to our mercantile community.

"If the American government comply with president Boyer's wish, it would be the means of greatly increasing the presented; but that the reception was left entirely to their discourse, and he objected to the reception of this petition because it was, in his judgment, connected with a certain great and exciting subject, and one was acknowledged, and France now treats with her, as she does with us, as a people capable of had no right to entertain, or to act upon—the subscinction of slavery. Mr. S.

unnecessary. His inferences, I think, are ex- everlasting sleep. When the honorable Speaker perity of the country. Such questions demand touching on that interdicted subject, the House here, though I am a new member of this House, had called upon him to 'go on,' and on he had let me beseech those gentlemen who so often country has any thing to fear from any black insurrectionary movements of the people of Hayti. Such arged his duty to his conscience and clusively, to remember that there is also another

> to the gentleman. In one respect the gentleman had a great advan-

of about a million, it has the advantages of a fertile soil, a face of country diversified with moun
It may surprise some gentlemen to be told that our that nation. It was a revolution, bloody indeed, which he had not looked. Mr. S. being called the remotest manner, are believed to have a direct tain, hill, valley, plain, and river, and it yields in trade with Hayti is greater and more valuable than but its results are glorious. Are we still to treat abundance all the vegetable productions ever found our trade with all the British West India Islands. The gentleman says, if we have a similar opportunity. But, if Mr. S. had heard from Virginia, to be 'part and parcel of abolition,' in its latitude. The citizens of the United States Such is the fact under all the disadvantages I have daims against that people, there is a way to assert the gentleman correctly, he had not cited any mod- and to be aimed at their peculiar institutions. Let our rights, and secure indemnity for our wrongs; ern precedent, any which had occurred since the me assure gentlemen that in the Northern section and he would do it by war. There are two ways Revolution of 1688. He referred to the rule of the Union, no such thing is intended. Our peak of ministers plenipotentiary or envoys ex- after the restoration of Charles II., and long be- mestic institutions of the South. Why then retraordinary, but of some agent) between this coun- fore that great Revolution, which had established fuse to receive a memorial like this? It must be try and Hayti; the other course is, by war. And the English Constitution, and the common law, merely on a suspicion that it is in some way conhow? You will not send any one there to say, also in relation to this subject, as it existed at the nected with what are called schemes of abolition, about \$2.000.600. The exports from this coun- boldly and manfully. He first remarks that this fif you do not pay, we will have war;" because time of our separation from the empire. The and all the objections may be resolved into that. that would be to acknowledge their nationality. right of petition had been our fathers' birthright. Well, then, there is no alternative but war at once. But what is it worth, if those to whom they are free of duty; American exports in the ports of that social amalgamation. Sir, does not the gentleman I hope our Government will not allow the claims addressed can reject petitions at their pleasure? tax his imagination for this conception? Are either of our citizens to go unredressed, especially when Mr. S. believed it had been admitted to be univer- It was a printed paper, like that presented by of the terms in the petition? I cannot discuss any it is recollected that the Cabinet here got into a sal, and to extend to all subjects within the jurisview of our commerce with that country. It is question he may raise on the amalgamation of toweriag passion with Mexico because that Gov- diction of parliament, provided it was not exer- (Mr. Resp) and that contained in the same paper, needless to speak of its commerce with other parts which he speaks, and need only add, if there be ernment did not instantly, on demand, settle the cised in language of an insulting or disrespectful a prayer for abolition. Now, this memorial conditions of the world; we cannot examine the subject with a name paper, and need only add, if there be ernment did not instantly, on demand, settle the cised in language of an insulting or disrespectful a prayer for abolition. Now, this memorial conditions of the world; we cannot examine the subject with a name paper, and there is a name paper, or a settle the cised in language of an insulting or disrespectful a prayer for abolition. Now, this memorial conditions of the world; we cannot examine the subject with a name paper, and there is a name paper, or a settle the cised in language of an insulting or disrespectful a prayer for abolition. Now, this memorial conditions of the conditions of the particular and the conditions of the results. I do not know him. As for abolition, in such claims of our citizens as these. Our Gov- to a matter manifestly not within the powers of from the same types; it had the same typographpaniola of Christopher Columbus—a soil, the first the absence of all language and evidence on this ernment will, no doubt, see that these claims on the body to whom it is addressed it might be re- ical errors: one of the letters was inverted in the point, I will say and admit that the petition looks Hayti are adjusted, but this is one of the smallest jected. I do not, said Mr. S. insist that we are this hemisphere! Its history is most interesting to abolition of a certain character; that is to say, matters to be considered. There are questions of bound to receive and commit petitions on subthere can be to such abolition. Are not national is to be the means of redress, we had better count as it has always been understood and practiced distinctions arising from color disregarded by every the cost, and calculate for all the results. We may, upon, the whole People have a right to make it is true, find a war with Hayti another Florida known their grievances to Congress. Individuals Look at the nations of the world with which we affair, and no less inglorious. But would the civ- may petition for redress of grievances which they ilized world look to us as regarding the common individually suffer, and the people may pray that judge what has been the rule of this government obligations of mankind? Would it not be acting body to pass such laws as they deem to be conin forming them. It has not had reference to the in scorn of the usages of nations? Would it not ducive to the common good. That is the ground strength of the power treated with, nor to the mea- be treating the people of Hayti, as the gallant I take. I believe that right is secured by the Con- that it was a separate and distinct memorial, now sure of civilization and general intelligence of their Commodore Downes treated the inhabitants of stitution. Let me call the attention of the gentlepeople. We have recently treated with Texas. Quallah Battoo, like a lawless band of buccaneers man to the first article of the amendments to the its alone. Why should it not be received?— A few years ggo we made a treaty with the Empe- and pirates? I do not desire to see this. There Constitution, and ask why the right was not more Surely not because it related to an important ob-And, if I mistake not, we have treated with the by which we can vindicate all the rights of our of Muscat, and some other tribe on the other side of the globe—weak they may be, and, in some respects, insignificant. Their hus of many towns and the property of the source of the globe—weak they may be, and, in some respects, insignificant. Their hus of many towns and the property of the state of the globe—weak they may be, and, in some respects, insignificant. Their hus of many towns and the property of the state of the globe—weak they may be, and, in some respects, insignificant. Their hus of many towns and the property of the state of the globe—weak they may be, and, in some respects, insignificant. They had been answercertain great and fundamental principles were already universally recognized among us; and if there was one such principle, it was this very right of pendent, civilized, Christian community. They was one such principle, it was this very right of petitioning our rulers. If there was one sacred right, it was this. Let me remind the House. also, of the terms of the Declaration of Independence. In setting forth the grievances which had was not till 1801 that the island was proclaimed. induced us to throw off our allegiance to Great under Toussaint, a free, sovereign, independent Britain, the complaint was not that our petitions Republic. 'The massacre was in 1791. were not received, but that they had been answer- er the population were black or white, why should ed only by repeated injury. Mr. S. here read we inquire? Hayti was an independent State. the first article of amendments to the Constitu- and had been so for forty years. That Republic tion.] The history of this amendment is full of was a very interesting spectacle. Under all cirinstruction on this subject. If we look at the de- cumstances, they had made great advances,bates in the Convention of Massachusetts on the Schools had been established; a College founded: adoption of the Federal Constitution, we shall find, they had a Government of laws, and the institustrument was, that it contained no bilt of rights; improve themselves after the example of men of and we shall find among the answers to the objection, that Massachusetts had her own till of nition of their independence, it was all imagirights, and that there was no necessity for their nery. being set set forth in the United States Constitu-

> quiet the scruples of the timid, this right of peti- think it best to send an ambassador of their own tion and other great fundamental common rights color, in the present state of opinion. They are incorporated, which had previously existed in might be satisfied with the appointment of consuls; he Massachusetts and other State Constitutions. And I contend that this amendment leaves the right of petition as broad as the nation, or its grievances and wants, even the People's imagination But what is there to fear? Were we more civilof their wants, and that it could be no broader than ized than Great Britain, who had recognized her t is here established. 'No law must be made pre-independence? Or than France which claims to venting them from assembling, or abridging their right peaceably to assemble, and to petition the But no Minister has been sent to France or Great Government for the redress of grievances.' Can Britain-why should one be sent here? there be a greater security for the right of petition? It takes that right for granted. It assumes it tacitly, impliedly. Its terms are brief, but clear the same direction with a similar one which had and comprehensive, as is every thing in this instrument, which has excited and is exciting the have the right, and provides that Congress shall House now, on motion of Mr. HARRISON, ad-Congress to grant. This was, in fact, the ground taken by the hon-

were caught up by her colored colonists in Domin- a town adjoining that in which he lived. It was day, (Mr. Wise.) He said Congress was not bound to receive petitions, unless the prayer of the petition was for a legitimate object and within their jurisdiction. But when there is a difference their jurisdiction. But when there is a difference of opinion as to the subject of the petition, whether it be within the constitutional powers of Coner it be within the constitutional powers of Congress, then (said Mr. S.) the memorial should be In Monday evening's Whig, Jan. 7, the following was referred to a committee, that the subject may be examined. The true meaning of a petition is, that Congress will take the subject into considerashould not this petition be received? The petitioners ask for an object strictly legal. They ask for a thing which they have a right ask for, and which Congress has a right to grant: and which it has granted in one interesting and in the course of lectures now delivering by Mr. How, in the College Hall, the object of which is to bring the doctrine of the test of Scripture, of Justice, of Philosophy, of Experience, and of the Constitution of the U. States. The three first lectures presented in the constitution of the U. States. which Congress has a right to grant: and which it has granted in one interesting case—the South American Republics. They ask you to recognise the Republic of Hayti—to do as much as you the Republic of Hayti—to do as much as you have done for Texas. And why should you not? I am willing to meet that question on its merits, and I trust the time is not far distant when this extreme

I trust the time is not far distant when this extreme sensitiveness on any question, because it is one of vital importance, shall be no longer a reason for not discussing that question; we shall for that very reason, meet it boldly and promptly: meet it like men, like true men, like citizens and fellow-citizens, under one blessed, glorious Union.— And if we cannot see eye to eye, let us not be And if we cannot see eye to eye, let us not be afraid to look the subject in the face—discuss the question fully and openly, and not avoid it because should be published, as a received and respected community should be published, as a received and respected community to the same terms here employed, but the two more names attached to it. He asked that it should be published, as a received and respected community to the same terms here employed, but the two more names attached to it.

said that the honorable gentleman had enlarged portant any question is, the more ready should upon this subject. He rejoiced to find that it was we be to meet and examine and discuss it. I canimpossible to tie the tongue of a free People; that not doubt that in this House of Representatives notwithstanding the great number of petitions we may, with perfect safety, meet any question which had been put on the table of the House, to and argue it fully, freely, temperately, and firmly; sleep there under the resolution adopted the other questions even of the most momentous imporday, he rejoiced to find that it was not to be an tance, or affecting the rights, the peace and proshad pronounced the gentleman out of order, in the most full and deliberate consideration,. And said all he wished to say.' Mr. S. was glad the honorable gentleman had been permitted to procentury ago. In the generosity of his nature, and ceed; he would also go on, and attempt to reply section does. Is the opinion entertained in one portion of the Union, any reason that we shall not receive petitions from another on subjects upon tage over him. He had referred to the practice of which a difference of opinion exists? In the

> Mr. Wise here begged leave to state a fact to the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was a fact which appeared on the face of the memorial itself. another member from Massachusetts vesterday. same place in both. This showed that there had been united Society printing in this matter, and that in direct connexion with abolition. Though this was cut off, it had once been printed with abolition memorials.

> Mr. SALTONSTALL said that might be so: he should not deny it: but however the fact was it did not affect the question before the Honse .-There might, for aught he knew, be an inverted i or inverted c in both memorials. He had not examined and compared them. All he knew was, presented by itself, and standing on its own merhad not, as had been alleged, commenced their independence in blood. A decree of the French Government had emanciptted all her slaves, but it

The gentleman from Virginia had asked whethtion, because these great principles were univer- er Hayti would not send here her ambassador?sally admitted, and the Constitution was based and whether he must not be received? Such an agent might be sent, or might not. The Governors of Hayti were discreet men, and might not and even for this function they might, perhaps, employ white men, as the president of that Government was in the habit of doing in other cases. have taken the lead in refinement and civilization?

> Mr. S. said he would not enlarge. The only question was, whether this memorial should take preceded it? After referring the one, would the House refuse to refer the other? Would that be treating the right of petition with respect? 'The

" "ORATOR HOW." From the Cin. Gaz. Use of Newspapers.

We cannot forbear to give another case of the use of

newspapers, here in Cincinnati,
Our readers, and those of one or two other papers have
seen the notices of Mr. How, lecturing upon different subjects—last upon Slavery and Abolitionism. We had not
the least disposition to interfere with these lectures, all for
slavery as they are—because we go for free discussion.—

"LECTURES AGAINST ABOLITIONISM. We would call the attention of our fellow citizens to the

o'clock, in the Hall of the Cincinnati College. J. BURNET DANL, GANO. JESSE JUSTICE."

one part of the House is sensitive, and ready to fly off the instant it is mentioned. The more im-

self. Besides this, the original contained the following paragraph, also in Mr. How's hand writing, but so erased as to ate that it was not to be published.

"We would add that the lectures of Mr. How are of the RIGHEST ORDER OF EXCELLENCE, AS MODELS OF CULTIVA-TED ELOCUTION. We cannot but hope there will be an audience worthy of the occasiou."

We thought by and large, it was bad enough that Mr. How should have got the use he had of the names attached to his own puff of himself, and we concluded he should not use the Gazette for the occasion. Mr. How thought it grievous case. But the Whig published his puff, and the Republican since concocted a puff of its own, and published it. We believe the pro-slavery lectures of Mr. How are con cluded, otherwise we should not have made this notice.— We eschew any interference with the Orator's success.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, January 22, 1839.

We have received a Lowell Courier, containing a long and an excellent address to the people of Massachusetts, by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, respecting the late pro-slavery movements in Congress. We shall try to give the whole, or parts, of it in our next.

Our thanks are also due to some friend, we know not whom, for a report of the correspondence between the Executives of Maine and Georgia, on the Philbrook and Kelleran case. This also we wish to notice at large in our next.

On our first page, is a little article from the Cincinnati Gazette, showing Mr. How, the antiabolition lecturer, in no enviable light. It is not every man that can discourse so eloquently on his own eloquence.

The two letters of Thomas Morris, published in this day's paper, must exalt his character in the estimation of every one, whose opinions are of any value. It is his praise, rare praise for a politician, that he loves his country and the constitution, better than his party or their measures. Few, except those, whose generous feelings have been destroyed by pro-slavery rancor or partybigotry, will deny to Thomas Merris the credit of being an able, honest, independent, a consistent, and high-minded patriot.

resolutions in the Assembly, is deeply interesting. thereto by the said clerk.

This is the first number of the fourth volstill due on the list of last year. Cannot our subscribers make one mighty effort and pay up all and certificate, the person obtaining the same shall pay to the clerk twelve and a half cents: Provided, nevertheless. That nothing in this act contained, shall but the lawful claim mence our year's labor with more hope and better to any black or mulatto person. spirits than ever.

corner of 6th and Main, to No. 158, Main st., have one of the certificates as aforesaid, under pain of forthan our former one, and, having more room, we offence; and one half thereof for the use of the informer,

We have on hand several communications. which shall appear as soon as we have room.

ITPA single agent in Michigan lately sent us in one letter 57 new subscribers. What might not black or mulatto servant or servants, shall, upon conviction our friends do, if they were only active and always ready to work?

AMBASSAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

We were mistaken in supposing that the movement in the Kentucky Legislature, for the appointment of two Commissioners to wait on the Assembly of this State, had failed. According to the Gazette, Ex-Governor Morehead, and John Speed Smith, were in Cincinnati on the 14th inst., on their way to Columbus, to make

We presume that these envoys extraordinary from the court of his Serenc Highness, Slavery, are plaint against Ohio; -- first, that the slaves of Kantucky are acquiring an inveterate propensity to run off; secondly, that the people of Ohio, so far from turning out with hound and gun in pursuit of the fugitives, as in duty bound, trouble themselves but little about them, except, occasionally, to give counsel to the ignorant, and charity to the needy; thirdly, that the Abolitionists of this State are in the habit of violating the laws of Kentucky, by enticing slaves to leave their masters, and forming, in concert with them, schemes for their escape.

By what process of reasoning, these dignitaries can make it appear that the first two complaints require the attention of our legislature, we are not advised. As to the third complaint, if they dare urge it, we trust they will be called on for proof. Other documents on this point beside mere newspaper reports, should be demanded; no evidence but such as would be deemed valid in a court of justice, ought to be admitted. Let the legislature of by the clerk.) conditioned for the good behaviour of such require of them, time, place, and the names of offenders, so that it may be known with certainty, when, and where the laws of Kentucky have been violated, and who have violated them. Commissioners are as fallible as Grand Juries.

A Grand Jury of Kentucky suffered itself to be grossly imposed upon, and found two false indictments against an innocent citizen of this State. It is quite possible for these Grand Commissioners to commit a blunder of the same kind. We have had enough trifling with our rights. The past should be a lesson to the authorities of both States. There is a point beyond which encroachment on be tolerated.

This bold movement of the slaveholders naturally leads one to inquire, how much Ohio has already done, in compliance with their demands. She has not been indifferent to their interests. By legislative enactment, by judicial decisions, and by tolerating patiently gross invasions of her sovereignty, she has shown high respect for the slaveholders' claims. She has violated the spirit of her constitution, she has put in peril the dearest rights of her people, she has trampled justice and humanity in the dust, for the sake of strengthening the bands of slavery, and gratifying her own prejudice against the colored-American. Already she is conspicuous among the free states for the injustice and malignity of her "Black laws."

Before the formation of our present constitution, under the territorial form of government, no distinction was ever recognized in Ohio, between the

this paper-every word of it was written by Mr. How him- rights of white persons, and the rights of free The degradation of the colored man was not comor rather excluded, from service in the militia. present. "A motion to extend the same privilege to their descendants was lost by a vote of 17 to 16. one member being absent. On the third read- doomed to mental as well as civil degradation. ing of the article, a motion was made to strike out timony in courts of justice against white persons, it was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of seventeen to sixteen, one member absent.*"

> These votes of the Convention show, how far the rights of colored people.

But the example of oppression had been set, and subsequent legislation gave evidence of its corrupting tendencies. The spirit of slavery detwo Acts of Ohio in relation to "Blacks and Mulattoes," passed 1804 and 1807. Let every man. his bosom, after the examination of these laws, tell us, whether Ohio has not done enough for slavery-whether Kentucky might not have been perfeetly satisfied with our legislation in her behalf, without demanding from us additional sacrifices.

AN ACT to regulate Black and Mulatto persons. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That from and after the first day of June fair certificate from some court within the Umted States, of The report of the proceedings on Flood's by the clerk of said court, and the seal thereof annexed

We regret that we are unable to publish the whole in this State, on or before the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and four, shall enter his or her name, the gether with the name or names of his or her children, in the clerk's office, in the county in which he, she or they reside, ume of the Philanthropist. A large amount is which shall be entered on record by said clerk; and thereaf-

Sce. 3. That no person or persons, residents of this State, shall be permitted to hire, or in any way employ, any black We have just removed our office from the or mulatto person, unless such black or mulatto person shall feiting and paying any sum not less than ten, nor more than and the other half for the use of the State; and shall moreor they shall in any wise employ, harbor or secrete such

Sec. 4. That if any person or persons shall harbor or seson whatever, or shall in any wise hinder or prevent the lawowner or owners from retaking and pos thereof, by indictment or information, be fined in any sum not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court; one half thereof for the use of the informer, and the other half for the use of the State.

Sec. 5. That every black or mulatto person who shall me to reside in this State, with such certificate as is required in the first section of this act, shall, within two years, ave the same recorded in the clerk's office, in the county in which he or she means to reside, for which he or sh nall pay to the clerk twelve and a half cents; and the clerk shall give him or her a certificate of such record.

Sec. 6. That in case any person or persons, his or their agent or agents, claiming any black or mulatto person, that now are, or hereafter may be, in this State, may apply, upon making satisfactory proof that such black or mulatto person known officially the demands, of our sister- or persons is the property of him or her who applies to any ciate judge or justice of the peace within this State, the ssociate indge or justice is hereby empowered and required. by his precept, to direct the sheriff or constable to arrest such lack or mulatto person or persons, and deliver the same, in commissioned to urge three grounds of com-the claimant or claimants, or his or their agent or agents; for which service, the sheriff or constable shall receive such mpensation as they are entitled to receive in other cases, or similar services.

nove, or shall remove from this State, or who shall aid and assist in removing, contrary to the provisions of this act, any black or mulatto person or persons, without first provally entitled to do so, shall, on conviction thereof before any court having cognizance of the same, forfeit and pay the um of one thousand dollars; one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the State; to be recovered by action of debt, qui tam, or indictment; and shall moreover be liable to the action of the party injured. ELIAS LANGHAM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
NATHANIEL MASSIE, Speaker of the Senate.

AN ACT to amend the last named Act.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That no negro or mulatto person shall be rmitted to emigrate into, and settle within this State, uness such negro or mulatto person shall, within twenty days thereafter, enter into bond with two or more freehold sureties, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, before the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which such negro or mulatto may wish to reside, (to be approved negro or mulatto, and moreover to pay for the support of such person, in case he, she or they shall thereafter be found within any township in this State, unable to support themselves; and if any negro or mulatto person shall migrate into this State, and not comply with the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor of the of the Union. township where such negro or mulatto may be found, to renove immediately such black or mulatto person, in the same nanner as is required in the case of paupers.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the clerk before whom ich bond may be given as aforesaid, to file the same in his office, and give a certificate thereof to such negro or mulatto on; and the said clerk shall be entitled to receive the sum of one dollar for the bond and certificate aforesaid, on ne delivery of the certificate.

Sec. 3. That if any person, being a resident of this State shall emply, harbor or conceal any such negro or mulatto person aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of the first secion of this act; any person so offending, shall forfeit and the most sacred rights of American citizens cannot pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, the one half to the informer, and the other half for the use of the poor of the township in which such person may reside; to be recovered by action of debt, befor any court having competent jurisdiction; and moreover be liable for the maintenance and support of such negro or mulatto, provided he, she or they, shall become unable to

Sec. 4. That no black or mulatto person or persons shall hereafter be permitted to be sworn or give evidence in any court of record, or elsewhere, in this State, in any cause de pending, or matter of controversy, where either party to the same is a white person; or in any prosecution which shall be instituted in behalf of this State against any white

Sec. 5. That so much of the act, entitled "An act to regulate black and mulatto persons," as is contrary to this act, together with the sixth section thereof, be, and the same is

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of April next, ABRAHAM SHEPHERD Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS KIRKER,

Speaker of the Senate. But the spirit of slavery was not yet satisfied. * Judge King's Report

colored persons, except in a single point:—By a plete. So long as one privilege above his bare off all amendments; of course all attendments were cut off. law of 1799, all but white persons were exempted, natural rights was accorded to him, the slaveholder the original resolution was engrossed and ordered to be read had ground for offence, and his friends in the In all other respects, the rule of equality was uni- State were discontented. The colored mad a.

versal. In the convention that framed our con-still entitled to participate in the benefits of the stitution, the question of depriving the colored common school-fund. He could still educate his passage of such resolutions. Slaveholders know neonle of the right of suffrage, gave rise to much children, and thus cherish the hope that their indiscussion. At first, a majority of the members telligence might one day secure to them privileges were in favor of continuing to them this right; for, from which he was cut off. But this hope was interfere with slavery in the South. We have on motion to insert a clause to secure this privi- crushed. A free colored population, enlightened lege to all males residing in the territory, the vote and virtuous, is a thorn in the flesh of the slavestood, yeas, 19; nays, 15-every member being holder. "Let there be darkness," was his decree, and it was obeyed. The colored man was shut out from the benefits of the common school, and

Before the organization of our state-government. the clause which had been previously inserted, the Congress of the United States passed a law, extending this privilege to persons of color as into which was incorporated the following propoabove-stated, which was carried by the casting sition for the acceptance or rejection of the terrivote of the president, on tie of all the members. tory of Ohio: "That the section number sixteen On the question of striking out a clause which in every township-and, where such section has had been inserted, excluding them from giving tes- been sold, granted, or disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the sameshall be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools." The only condition annexed was, that the "State would, by an irrevothe framers of the constitution intended to restrict cable ordinance, exempt the lands of the United States from taxation for the term of five years from and after the day of the sale." "The State of Chio in convention assembled, accepted the above proposition on condition 'that all the lands before manded heavier impositions on the people of color, mentioned, to be appropriated by the United and the demand was obeyed. We here insert the States to the support of schools, shall be vested in pose." Congress agreed to this modification of who has one sentiment of humanity or equity in the former proposition, and the grant was accord-

Such were the circumstances attending this grant. No conditions were annexed, no phrasedogy employed, which could authorize the supposition, that it was the intent of Congress to exclude from the benefits of these donations the colored children of the territory. Let us now see whether next, no black or mulatto person shall be permitted to settle the framers of the Constitution intended thus to or reside in this State, unless he or she shall first produce a his or heractual freedom; which certificate shall be attested in part from the revenue arising from these lands,

> "That no law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges, and versities within this State, which are endowed, in whole in part, from the revenue arising from the donations made by the United States for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of the said schools, academies, and univers ties, shall be open for the reception of scholars, students, and teachers of every grade, without any distinction or preference whatever, contrary to the intent for which the said do nations were made."

The language of this provision is full and exto the poor of "every grade," colored as well as second story. The situation is far more eligible fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, for every such white, the benefits of the common school-fund. The correctness of this construction is conshall be able greatly to enlarge our depository. and the other han for the use of the state, and shall be able greatly to enlarge our depository. over pay to the owner, if any there be, of such black or firmed by the uniform practice of the State, The office is on Main, East side, about half way mulatto person, the sum of fifty cents for every day he, she from the date of the adoption of the constitution That year, for the first time, the legislature violated this section of the constitution, by depriving colored children of the privilege of attending the common school. In 1831, another act was passed, entitled, "An Act to provide for the support and better regulation of common schools;" in which it is provided, "That a fund shall hereafter be raised in the several counties of this State, in the manner pointed out by this act, for the use of common schools, for the instruction of the white youth of every class and grade, without distinction, in reading, writing and arithmetic, and other necessary branches of education." By the same act, the property of "Blacks and Mulattoes," was exempted from taxation for school purposes: howbeit, it is a fact, that from that time to the present, this exemption has only existed on the statutebook, their property having been annually taxed, the county or township where such officers shall reside, to for the support of schools, from which their children have been excluded.

One item more will complete this catalogue of the concessions made by Ohio under the coercion of the spirit of slavery. The right of trial by jury, a right whose value cannot be measured by language, is denied to the colored man, where his liberty is at stake. The slaveholder may lay his hand on any person of color within our borders. drag him before an irresponsible magistrate, who, on such evidence as shall satisfy his mind, may consign the wretched victim over to perpetual

And now we ask, has not Ohio done enough? Has she not gone far enough in servile concessions to slaveholding exactions?

ABOLITION AND THE INDIANA LEGISLA-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 28. A Joint Resolution on the subject of the slave States was ad a second sime. The Joint Resolution is as follows, and

introduced by Mr. Monroe. Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Inliana, That any interference in the domestic institutions of the slaveholding States of this Union (without their consent) either by Congress or the State Legislatures, is contrary to the compact by which those States became member Resolved, That such interference is highly reprehen

inpatriotic and injurious to the peace and stability of the Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of our Representatives and Senators in Congress. The whole afternoon was spent in the discussion of this esolution.-The report of the State Bank and other mat-

ters exclude from this paper the remarks made by the sev-

eral members who took part in the discussion.

very glad to say that the Legislature of Indiana contains -very few abolitionists. Mr. Owen moved to amend the resolution as follows strike out all between the words "Union" and "Legisl tures" and insert the words 'by the non-slaveholding states,' and also insert the words "spirit of the" before the 'compact"-and also strike out all after the word "interference," or insert, "is inexpedient as well as unce and calculated to injure the cause of gradual, peaceable

Mr. Chapman offered the following amendment to the Nevertheless, we believe and maintain that the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech are rights secured to every citizen of the United States by the Const ution thereof, and that a candid, fair and temperate expresion of opinion upon the character and tendency of the initutions of every nation on earth, whether they political or religious, is a natural right recognized and sanc-ioned by the constitution of this state and of the United States, and can never be abridged without an infraction of oth, and palpable encroachment upon the rights of citizens oth, and parpaine encountered an amendment similar to this, Mr. Chapman introduced an amendment similar to this, the above amendment was offered by Mr. Hubbard and ac-

The above amendment we cepted by Mr. Chapman. Mr. Kilgore moved the resolution be indefinitely postponed, which he after much discussion withdrew.

Mr. Lane moved the previous question; Mr. Kilgore moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table ayes 14, nays 56. The call for the previous question was

seconded by the House.

The question shall the main question now be put, was carried—ayes 59, nays 13.

The joint resolution was then engrossed-ayes 65, nays 6.

lature is rather unpractised in pro-slavery tacties. The South will not thank it for the very well, that Abolitionists do not wish to induce Congress or the legislatures of the free states to never yet prayed for such interference. Our Indiana neighbors have hardly got their eyes open. They have resolved what Abolitionists have continually proclaimed, in the constitutions of their societies, and through their official papers. We fear this patriotic legislature will have to do its work over again. As it is, it cannot hope for the sunshine of Slavery's favor. In one respect, however, it has shown itself a fit ally for the owners of luman flesh. By the rejection of Mr. Chapman's amendment, it has virtually declared, that it does not "believe and maintain that the liberty of the press and the freedom of speech are rights secured to every citizen of the United States by the Constitution thereof;" further, that it does not "believe and maintain, that a candid, fair and temperate expression of opinion upon the character and tendency of the institutions of every nation on earth, whether they be civil, political or religious, is a natural right, recognized and sanctioned by the constitution of this State (Indiana) and of the United States, and can never be abridged without an infraction of both, and a palpable encroachment upon the rights of the citizens!" We conthe legislature of this State, in trust for said pur gratulate the legislature of the free, republican state of Indiana, on this bold declaration of disbelief in the old heresies, of freedom of speech, and freedom of the press. The explosion of these absurd and pernicious doctrines is a task every way adapted to the taste of the slaveholder, and the genius of his legislatorial and editorial corps of depend-

It is, we believe, a fact, that in all the pro-slavery novements in Congress, or in the legislatures or primary assemblies of the people, of the free states, limit the benefits of schools endowed in whole or although the attempt has been made again and and Thomas Morris is rejected. The command again, to obtain some formal recognition of the fun-Sect. 25th, Art. VIII. of the Constitution, dedamental rights vital to liberty, and secured by our republican Constitution, the attempt has invariably failed;-showing beyond all doubt, that the breath everal counties and townships withis the State, from an that can breathe life into Slavery, is death to Lib-

ents, in the free states.

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF SLAVE PROPERTY.

As the Grand Commissioners from Kentucky egislature may be in some doubt as to the proper ourse to be pursued, in order to satisfy the just xpectations of our sister-state, we would beg General Assembly of the State of Ohio, the follow- ral states of this confederacy. ing form of an act, entitled,

AN ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF SLAVE

ormally and solemnly recognized the right of one man to hold another man as property, in that celerated declaration, made in their Constitution, to wit; "That all men are born equally free and independent:"

And whereas, the slaves of Kentucky are so bsurd as to give frequent evidences of a desire to enjoy and defend life and liberty, and to pursue and btain happiness and safety, the right to which olessings, the people of Ohio through their Constitution have declared inalienable, thereby having exclusive reference to the right of white men:

And whereas, certain citizens of this state, under he fanatical and dangerous delusion, that what is good for the white man is good also for the colored, ere in the habit of bestowing counsel and charity on fugitives, during their transit from our free and happy soil to the oppressed and enslaved provinces to repeal any law now in force, imposing disabiliof Great Britain:

And whereas, the state of Kentucky has shown her reverence for the sovereignty of Ohio, from among us by certain of the citizens of Kentucky,) after several months confinement, without, selling her to pay her jail fees; and by acquitting, after a fair and impartial trial, (which cost him some twelve hundred dollars,) an old resident of this state who had been falsely indicted by a Kentucky Grand Jury; and has also manifested a commendable disposition to relieve us from all undue responsibility, by removing from within our borders, Van Burenism. certain of our people, strongly suspected of being fugitives from labor, without putting our tribunals to the trouble of determining by judicial process whether they were fugitives or not:

And whereas, we desire to express our approba tion of that spirit of independence which has induced our sister-state, to protect her chizens, (who under certain circumstances may be so unfortunate as to commit felony under our laws, (against the liability of being delivered up on executive demand, as fugitives from justice:

And whereas, the safety of Ohio, and her digniy, require, that our legislators in view of the chivalrous and awful attitude assumed by our sister state, on this subject, should ever make it one of the chief duties of our citizens, to patrol the whole state, in search of slaves:

THEREFORE, be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

I. That from and after the first day of June next, it shall be the duty of the overseers of the poor in all the several townships of this state, to examine every black or mulatto residing in their espective townships; and unless said black or mulatto shall be able to produce a certificate of reedom, attested by the clerk of some court ed, to commit such black or mulatto to the nearest demand him, if within six months, but, at the end of that time, if no one should appear to claim him, then to be sold by the State, to the highest bidder from any slave-state.

II. That any person in Ohio, who, from and after the date aforesaid, shall be guilty of giving nourishment or lodging, or loaning a horse or kind of assistance, or giving information, to an escaping slave, concerning the name, nature, or direction, of any road, path, town, village, or Senator Tappan; and we suppose they, like the country, shall on conviction thereof, be imprifriends of the latter worthy, will denounce any atdirection, of any road, path, town, village, or

soned at hard labor in the penitentiary of this tempt to associate them with this class of mis-State, for a term of not less than five, or more than

him through the state of Ohio, or from sojourning with his slaves in any part of this State, for any

IV. That should the foregoing provisions be found insufficient for the protection of slave-property, any future legislature of this State shall be bound to acquiesce in any demands of our sister State, provided such demands be made through the medium of two or more Grand Commissioners from Kentucky.

PROGRESS OF THE PLOT-ATHERTON RE-ENACTED.

The plot is rapidly unfolding. Van Burenism and Pro-Slavery are one. Every day gives some new evidence, that Martin Van Buren and his party, have formed an atrocious bargain with slaveholders, a principal condition of which is, that northern interests and free state principles are to be sacrificed on the altar of southern slavery. It is high time for every Democrat, who values constitutional liberty, above the success of his party, to come out openly, wash his hands from the filth of this bargain, and enter a solemn protest against the treachery of his leaders.

The day that witnessed the new alliance between Calhoun and Van Buren, was pregnant with evil to this country. Then, doubtless, was concocted that scheme for rendering slavery the paramount interest of the nation, which has been in the course of development ever since. The pro-slavery resolutions of the South Carolina agitator were among the first fruits of the ominous alliance. They were carried through the Senate by an administration majority. Patter's gag at the last session, and more recently, the servile resolutions of Atherton, were forced on the House by the same power. This power issued the edict, again goes forth, and Mr. Flood, in the Legislature of Ohio, introduces the following resolutions. Examine them: see whose image and superscription they bear.

Ohio Legislature.

ABOLITION RESOLUTIONS .- Mr. Flood introduced the following preamble and resolutions in the Ohio House of Representatives, Saturday, January

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State are probably at Columbus by this time; and as our of Ohio, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, ours is a government of limited powers; that all powers not delegated by the constitution are reserved to the people; and that by the constitution of the United States, Congress has no juris-

Resolved, That the agitation of the subject of slavery in the non-slavoholding states is, in the good: that the amelioration of he condition of the slaves is not enhanced; and that it is a violation of the faith which ought ever to exist among states in the same confederacy.

Resolved. That the schemes of the abolitionists for the pretended happiness of the slaves, are, in the opinion of this General Assembly, wild, delusive, and fanatical, and have a direct tendency to destroy the harmony of the Union, to rivet the chains of the slaves, and to destroy the perpetuity of our free institutions.

Resolved, That all attempts to abolish slavery in the states of this Union, or "to prohibit the removal of slaves from state to state, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of this country and another, with the views aforesaid. arc, in the opinion of this General Assembly, in violation of the constitution of the United States. and destructive of the fundamental principles on minutes in showing that it had nothing to do with which rests the Union of these states

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is unwise, impolitic, and inexpedient, ties upon black and mulatto persons, thus placing them upon an equality with the whites, so far as own name, and then came forth in his paper with the Legislature can do, and indirectly inviting the the hardy assertion, that the lecturer advocated the black population of other states to emigrate to this by returning a free woman of Ohio, (kidnapped state, to the manifest injury of the public interest. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the Presi- gamation were concerned! dent and Vice President of the United States, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of every state in the

These resolutions, we presume, will pass .-Abolitionists of Ohio will understand hereafter what they have to expect from the ascendency of

The resolutions have passed by large major-

THE SERVILITY OF CITY WHIGISM. We call the attention of the Whig press particularly, throughout the State, to the following articles from the REPUBLICAN and the WHIG of this the interests of this gentleman, as candidate for

Fawning on the South. From the Cincinnati Republican.

Mr. How, a lecturer of some celebrity, has vithin a few weeks past, delivered a number of ectures upon the subject of Slavery and Abolition n which he condemned the policy of the abolitionists, and pourtrayed in colors which were any thing but agreeable to the fanatics, the absurdity and pernicious tendency of their doctrines. For this temerity, Mr. How has received two severe castigations. One from that thorough going and avowed abolition journal, the Philanthropist, and the other from the caustic pen of our quasi abolition neighbor of the Gazette. In a word, he has raised about his head a most terrifying abolition hornet's nest. It is not our purpose to interpose in behalf of Mr. How, or become his champion .in the United States, with its seal thereunto annex- Our only object in alluding to the intolerant course pursued by the abolitionists towards him, is to jail, there to be imprisoned until his owner shall call the attention of the public to the bold and impudent front which these fanatics have recently assumed among us. Not satisfied with being sur-FERED, night after night, to promulgate their poisonous doctrines with impunity-doctrines at war with the constitution of our country, and treasonable in every sense of the word, they have com- to the requests of the distinguished Commissioners, menced pouring out their vials of wrath upon every individual who ventures publicly to question their dignity, to the comity which should be observed by dogmas, or to defend the institutions of our southany article of use or service, or extending any ern sister states, against their wanton and malicious assaults. Our neighbors of the Gazette disclaim all affinity

cept their disclaimer, unjust and illiberal we cannot divest ourselves of the impression that the in-III. That no citizen of a slaveholding state, sidious course of the Gazette, upon all occasions shall be prohibited from taking his slaves with bearing upon the subject of abolition, has tended more to bolster up the cause of its advocates in this vicinity, and to inspire them with confidence and boldness, than the combined efforts of the open length of time he may choose, provided, it be his and avowed abolitionists. If the Gazette is so intention not to remain as a permanent resident much opposed to itinerant lecturers, how does it happen that its hostility is confined to the opponents of abolition, whereas at the same time another lecturer was preaching in another quarter of the city, from the sacred desk of one of our principal churches, abolition doctrines of the most odious and obnoxious character? Why is it that the lectures of the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, at the Presbyterian church on Sixth street, have not been noticed by our neighbor? These lectures are announced from time to time in that paper, and yet the REVE-REND DEMAGOGUE, who not only preaches immediate abolition, but AMALGAMATION, is permitted by the Gazette to go unscathed. Curiosity prompted us a few evenings since to attend one of these incendiary discourses. We found a crowded house, and a curious admixture in the congregation. Nearly three-fourths were females and negroes. The ladies were drinking deep potations of the lecturer's nauseous doctrines in reference to amalgamation, without a blush or a shudder. After preaching abolitionism and amalgamationism for a proper time, advocating the full and immediate accomplishment of the most ultra measures, as far as both doctrines are concerned, a collection was ordered, and a goodly sum of money gathered for the purpose of sustaining the cause, or in other words, for the purpose of paying for the lecturer's disinterested services. We are as much opposed to all sorts of humbug as neighbor Hammond; but let there be no discrimination. Let itinerant lecturers and adventurers upon both sides of the question be served alike, unless the sentiments of one are to be favored to the exclusion of the other. If their sentiments are to be made the test in the matte, it is but a poor evasion to condemn them because they lack modesty, a quality in which all of them, perhaps, are considerably deficient, We have capitalized and italicized a few senti-

chievous agitators, and though we are bound to ac-

ments in the foregoing article, worthy of special note. "Not satisfied with being suffered to promulgate their poisonous doctrines"! Who is this. hat talks of suffering, TOLERATING, freedom of speech, and the right of the people to assemble?-An advocate of the claims of General Harrison to the Presidency: the editor of a leading Harrison paper! Does not he, do not his employers know. that the people of the state of Ohio, have solemnly declared, that every citizen has an indisputable right to speak, write or print upon any subject, as he "THINKS PROPER"; and "that the people have a right to assemble together in a peaceable manner, to consult for the common good"? And is it for such as he, or they, to talk of tolerating citizens in the exercise of rights, declared by the Constitution to be indisputable? Do they represent in this matter the sentiments of General Harrison? Is their favorite candidate in favor of lyncheave most humbly to suggest to the honorable, the diction over the institution of slavery in the seve- law? We believe that the Republican editor is; his very name suggests the ideas of printing presses demolished, private property destroyed, and opinion of the General Assembly, attended with innocent citizens hunted about the streets like felons. His preparatory stimulants dealt out. before the mobs in this city, in 1836, are not forgotten. We see that the Ethiopian cannot change his skin, or the leopard his spots. Was it in view of his mobocratism in 1836, that the friends of Gen neral Harrison selected this man as their chief

As to the assertions of the Republican with regard to the meeting in the Sixth-street church, we need hardly say, that they are false. The house was about 7-8ths full. More men than women were present. Comparatively few colored persons were in attendance; although we were pleased to see so many. And the lecturer, so far from advocating amalgamation, occupied some ten or fifteen abolition. C. R. Ramsay was there, heard Mr. Blanchard's clear and unambiguous statements on this point, put down on the subscription paper handed round, two significant ciphers opposite his 'full and immediate accomplishment of the most ultra measures, as far as both," abolition and amal-

Next, we give a muculent article from that devoted liegeman of the South, the editor of the Cincinnati Whig and Intelligencer, who has lately found it necessary, notwithstanding his services in times past in behalf of the corps mobocratique, to reduce the size of his paper; still however favoring his readers daily on the first and fourth pages, with the Constitution of the United States and the Ordinance of '87. Hear how he narrifies concerning the wonderful arrival of the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the high and mighty state of Kentucky:-Kentucky Commissioners.

Ex-Governor Morehead and Col. John Speedmith, elected, by joint resolution of the Legislature city. Be it remembered, that the Republican is of Kentucky, Commissioners on the part of that the leading Harrison paper, devoted specially to state to proceed to Columbus for the purpose of prevailing upon the Legislature of Ohio to pass such laws as will tend more effectually to prevent the Presidency. Let us see by what sagacious the escape, secretion, and abduction of the slaves management its editors attempt to secure to him, of the Kentuckians, arrived in this city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Pearl Street House .-They will, to-morrow, proceed to Columbus with view of effecting the object of their mission. Since their arrival here, they have been called

pon by a large number of our most respectable itizens, who have extended to the distinguished trangers those attentions and courtesies, which. delegates of our sister state, and men eminent for talents and acquirements, they are particularly entitled. That there might be nothing of a party turn given to this proceeding of the Legislature Kentucky, one of the Commissioners was selected from each of the two great political parties of the day-viz: Governor Morehead, a Whig, and Col. Speedsmith, a friend of the administration. The Whigs have a large majority in the Legislature, and could easily, if they had so desired, have elected both Commissioners from among their own friends -but they thought it judicious to select one from each party, and consequently, the gentlemen named above were both elected by nearly unanimous

We hope, and indeed have no doubt, that the Legislature of Ohio will be disposed to meet the wishes of Kentucky in the most fair and liberal spirit, and that a response, in all respects favorable will be promptly made. Ohio owes it to her own one state towards another, to the vital interests of our excellent and chivalrous neighbors, and to the high demands of strict justice, that she should pass such laws as will be deemed by the Kentuckians with the abolitionists or their doctrines; so does full security, (so far as Ohio is concerned,) in their

all. in this behalf, that may be reasonably asked .-They cordially abhor the disorganizing, destructive, and fanatical proceedings of the abolitionists, and will, on all proper occasions, so prove to their Kentucky neighbors and Southern friends. And we take pleasure in saying, that we have reason to believe, that they will be cheerfully joined in at least doing justice to Kentucky, in this matter, by the administration members of the Legislature .-The Columbus Statesman, the organ of that party in Ohio, has already expressed a favorable opinion of the propriety of our Legislature passing such laws as may meet the wishes of Kentucky, and in this, we doubt not, the editor expresses the sentiments of his political friends. We, therefore, deem it certain, that Ohio will, with great unanimity, at once pass such a law on the subject, as will be entirely satisfactory to our Kentucky neighbors, and as will be just and proper, under the circumstances.

The original resolution of the Kentucky Legislature contemplated sending Commissioners to Indiana also, for the same purpose; but on examination, it was found that the legislation of that state nomination than that which they are allowed to use of their already furnished sufficient protection, and it was own notes. therefore deemed advisable to strike the name of Indiana out of the resolution.

If we mistake not, the Whig candidate, or candidates for the Presidency, will soon have to exclaim-Save us from our friends!

PREMISES AND CONCLUSIONS.

The Legislative power of this state, having neglected to prefix any preambles to the several sta tutes relating to people of color, we shall take the liberty of supplying the omitted "whereases," so that the reasons whereon these laws are based, may be more clearly seen. These reasons are to be found in the eighth article of our State Constitution, which is, in fact and in form, a Bill of Rights, and commences as follows:

"That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized, and forever unalterably established, WE

If, in any case, the reader should be unable to discern the congruity between the "whereas," and "therefore", he must blame his own stupidity, and not presumptuously imagine our legislators to be deficient in consistency or sound logic. Doubtless they revere our Constitution, and are familiar with all the applications of its glorious principles.

1. Freedom Certificates.

Whereas, the Constitution of the state of Ohio declares "that all men are created equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and inalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety"; and whereas, it further declares, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime";

THEREFORE, Be it enacted by the General As-THEREFORE, Be it enacted by the General As- er they have been joined together. It bears the names of ject. He further says: "I would therefore call the attendance of the State of Ohio, That no person, with State of Ohio, That no person, with State of Maine. The restriction of Congress to the subject, and especially suggest the a black or yellow skin, shall be permitted to settle Stamped upon the wax is a sheaf of wheat, as it were sitwithin the bounds of this state, unless, in order to be recognized as a freeman, he shall enter into meant for me, or meant for this House. It seems rather bonds, with two freehold securities, in the sum of meant for the House, as there are many heads of wheat here, five hundred dollars, conditioned for his good behaviour, and the payment of all charges which may be incurred on his account; and pay for such bond, and's certificate of freedom, one dollar.

2. Law relating to Testimony.

Whereas, the Constitution of the state of Ohio declares, "That all courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without denial or delay"; and whereas, this due course of law includes the right to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and whereas, the same constitution declares, that no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or hon- to lie oevr one day. ors, shall ever be granted or conferred by this

THEREFORE, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that no black or mulatto person shall be permitted to swear or give evidence in any court, or elsewhere, in this state, in any cause where a white person is a party, or in any prosecution, on behalf of the state, against a white person.

3. Right of Trial by Jury.

Whereas, the Constitution of the State of Ohio declares, "That the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate:

THEREFORE, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the trial by shall be claimed as a slave by the citizens of any

[We do not profess, in every point, to use the language, but we give the substance, of the several enactments, as may be seen by referring to Chase's Statutes--Vol. XXIX.7

4. Common Schools.

Whereas, the Constitution of the State of Ohio declares, that "no law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the several counties and townships within this state, from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges, and universities within this state, which are endowed, in whole or in part, from the revenue arising from the donations made by the United States, for the support of schools and colleges, and the doors of said schools, academies and universities shall be open for the reception of scholars, students, and teachers of every grade, without any distinction or preference whatever, contrary to the intent for which said donations were made":

THEREFORE, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, in order to carry out the foregoing benevolent provision, that no scholar student, or teacher, among persons of color, of any grade whatever, shall be admitted to any participation in the schools, academies, colleges, or universities, endowed as aforesaid.

We regret that we are unable to publish any part of the debate on Flood's resolutions this week. Next week, we shall give the whole.

> From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette. Cincinnati Canal Market.

Cinci	MNATI, January
Flour, (from boats,)	6,03
do do wagons,	6,12
Corn, " "	62
Oats,	50
Corn Meal,	62
Wheat, per bushel,	1,15
Butter. (kare)	10-00

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

From the National Intelligencer. In Senate.

Monday, Jan. 7th. The Vice President communicated to the Senate a repor from the Secretary of the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution of the 4th inst. calling for information in relation to the modes of collecting and disbursing public money in fo

eign countries. Also, from the Secretary of War in relation to the present ndition of the Memphis road.

On motion of Mr. Norvell. Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be in ructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Michigan one hundred thousand acres for the purpose of making a Canal around the Falls of St. Marie, to nnect the navigation of Lake Huron with Lake Superior On motion of Mr. Allen.

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columia inquire whether the banks of this District have conformed with the law of Congress, passed 31st May, 1838, and or attempted to evade the conditions of said law by using the notes or bills of corporations or companies of a less de-

Public Lands.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce nd graduate the price of public lands. The question beng on the amendment reported by the Committee on the public lands, in pursuance of their instructions, restricting the benefits of the bill to actual settles on the lands purchased at reduced prices under the bill-

Mr. Clay of Ala, moved (from the Committee) to amend his amendment by a proviso to allow residents in the new States to purchase lands adjacent to their farms at the reuced prices under the bill. Mr. Clay, of Ala. having explained and advocated this

mendment to the amendment. A debate followed on the merits of the amendments a the bill, in which Mr. Clay, of Ky., Walker, Smith, of Ia., and Roane participated.

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, (without any vote,) The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Slade moved that the House proceed at this time to the consideration of a petititon heretofore presented by him. om certain citizens of West Randolph, Orange county, Vermont, praying the recognition of the independence of Hayti; the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Slade that the said petition be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report a bill recognizing the independence of that Republic, and making provision for entering upon the customary international therewith, [which petition, giving rise to debate, had been laid over under the rule.]

And on his motion Mr. Slade (after expressing his anxiety to be heard in behalf of the petitioners) asked the yeas nd nays; which were refused. The question was then taken, and decided in the negative

thout a division. So the motion was rejected,

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented the petition of Dur Circuit Courts for the Eastern District of Louisiana, exhibing charges against P. K. Lawrence, United States District. gross neglect of duty, intemperance, and other charges of an equally serious character.

Mr. Johnson said that, as the petition embraced matter Mr. Johnson said that, as the petition embraced matters here, on the different propositions connected with the Slaveof great importance, and as he thought it was due to the State as well as to the Judge that the subject should be promptly acted upon, he would move its reference to a se-

The motion was agreed to; and the committee was or ered to consist of seven members. Mr. Wise rose and said : Mr. Speaker, I am about to pre

sent a petition of a unique character. It has been presented to me and is addressed to the House of Representatives It is from one man and one woman. I do not know whether they have been joined together. It bears the names of and not one alone. The petition prays that this honorab only will rescind the resolution passed by a majority of this House on the 12th ultimo, in relation to the disposition of certain petitions. My motion is, that the petition be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Un ion, with instructions to report the following resolution,

Resolved. That the resolutions heretofore offered by Mr Atherion, of New Hampshire, and adopted by this House December 17, 1838, especially that part of the same which ognizes the reception, by laying on the table, of abolition petitions, be, and the same are hereby, ressinded: and that petitions in relation to the subject of slavery or the slavetrade in the United states, now received and laid on the table be returned to those who presented them; and that they and all of like character hereafter presented be not received by

sued, when Mr. Wise having intimated his wish to say : few words, the petition (giving rise to debate) was ordered

Mr. Cushing presented the memorial of Peter Sanborn and others, of Reading, in the State of Massachusetts, prayng the House to rescind the resolution of the 12th December last, and moved that said memorial, together with the Resolves of the State of Massachusetts on the right of petition and debate, presented to the House an the 28th of May last, and not finally acted on by the House, be referred to praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Co he Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Among other memorials presented by Mr. Adams was

This memorial showeth: That, whereas sundry evil-min ded and ignorant persons have petitioned Congress for ognition of the independence of Hayti, otherwise called St. Domingo, a black republic; and, whereas, should such recognition take place, a black negro ambassador must ne-cessarily take up his residence at the seat of Government, to the great scandal of slave-holders, and the eternal disgrace against them all, as I think of the Anglo-Saxon blood; and, whereas a President (a Northern man with Southern principles") could not maintain amicable relations with such a functionary; and, whereas, unless the President interposed his authority, such functionary would not be permitted to mix in good society, or rejury shall be withheld from every person, who ceive the usual civilities paid to other public characters; and, the Government of which he is the accredited representative, between the two countries; for these and various other reaons unnecessary to mention, your memorialists humbly pray that your honorable body would enact a law prohibiting any foreign nation from sending to our own any man who is not a full blooded Anglo-Saxon man, and can trace his lineage back to Japheth, without any taint, mixture, stain, or blemish from the accursed race of Ham, from whom the inhabitants of Africa are descended. And they further pray that an act may be passed prohibiting any one from holding any civil or military office in the United States who shall have the least mixture of African blood in his veins. And, to carry this law in a more complete effect, your memorialists pray that there may be a standing committee of the House appointed, called "The committee on Colors," or "The Whitewashing Committee," whose duty it shall be to examine into the pedigree of every member of Congress, and every man appointed to public office, especially in the slaveholding States; and whenever, in any case, any taint of African blood be discovered, such member shall instantly be expelled from office, and his place filled with a pure An-Saxon American. And your memorialists further pray that that notoriously false assertion contained in the Declaration of Independence, viz: that "all men are created free and equal," be erased from that document, and burnt by the hands of the common hangman,

And your memorialists will ever pray. [Signed by 46.] Mr. Adams having read it, and being about to move

Mr. Dromgoole raised the question of reception the ground that it was not in its terms respectful to the

Mr. Adams contended that it was in no wise disrespectful to the House, but, on the contrary, that it agreed in senti-ment with a very large portion of its members; and, if this was denied, he was ready to prove that the opinion express ed in it in respect to a clause of the Declaration of Indepen dence was the opinion now held by a great portion of the members from the South. It was the Southern slaveholding philosophy.

He asked the yeas and nays on the reception of the me-morial; which were ordered, and resulted, yeas 24 nays

So the memorial was not received. Mr. Adams then moved that the petition thus refused e received be entered on the journal The Chair decided that this would be out of order.

Mr. Adams then moved that this presentation of the The Speaker said that this could be permitted.

Mr. Adams, I wish it for the honor of this House. The Chair. If the gentleman has more petitions to sent, he will now present them. Mr. Adams. O, yes, sir, yes, sir; plenty more. He then went on to present the residue. SENATOR MORRIS-ABOLITIONISM.

We give to day a long article from Senator Morris, which explains itself. It belongs to the history of is an item, in the history worth preservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26th, 1838. Messrs. Medary & Brothers .

I received your paper of the 21st in the afternoon of the 24th, in which is stated the result of the election of Senator in Congress by the Legislature of the State. There is also in the same paper, some remarks of yours, which, I believe require from me a justification of my official conduct here. ould have immediately written to you, but it was the eve of Christmas, and the time and place seemed rather un-

There was not a man among all the contending candi dates, whom I would prefer before Judge Tappan; and I should rejoice at his election, did I not understand from you emarks, and from other information derived from a source in which I have full confidence, that this election is to be considered a rebuke for the course I have, as Senator, taken here; and the opinions I have, as a private citizen, expressed on the subject of abolition. I hope this may not be the case especially whether they have ever, in any manner, evaded | but as facts now stand before the country, I should feel myself recreant to the Constitution, to the people, and to myself, did I not, on this occasion, re-assert the principles up

on which I have constantly acted. I have known my worthy successor for many years,-We, I think, have constantly and uniformly agreed on politi cal subjects; and on the question of slavery, my memory is that he was a more strengous opponent to that system than mysolf. I am fortified in this opinion, because I well remem ber that his opposition to slavery was an objection urged against him when he was a candidate for District Judge of our State. What his opinions now are on this subject I am unable to say, but would be much pleased to learn.— You say: "That a great number of democratic visitors, with the members of the Legislature, met Judge Tappan in the large hall of the American Hotel; that the Judge in reply to a complimentary toast, to the Senator elect, replied in a neat and most satisfactory manner. He dwelt with effect upon the slanders that had been put into circulation, as to his being an abolitionist, and was responded to with the most thriling acclamations, and (as I understood you) his views on this head as well as on others, correspond entirely with the present Administration, and the present majority in Congress." It has perhaps been my misfortune to love and respect the Constitution of my country, and the rights of the

Placed in this situation, and under the ban of a MAJOR-TY, I respectfully ask the Legislature to recall me, if I have in any act or vote of mine here, done that which they deem njurious to the best interests of the country. The shortess of the remaining time of my service. I consider no bjection or excuse, for the Legislature, as in a case like the present, the man and the time are nothing; the example and the principle, every thing. I would follow the example set by members of the House of Representatives from our own State, if I had satisfactory evidence clear to my mind without doubt, that the constituent body, the Legislature of our State, disavowed the principles and doctrine for which I contend. In order that I may stand correctly before the country, I will state as succinctly as I can, my ctions and opinions as a Senator in Congress, and even ome of the private opinions I entertain as a citizen, and ope the General Assembly, if they think them incorrect, can H. Hennen, Clerk of the United States District and will promptly disavow them, and instruct me to act other wise, even during the present session. The question is considered by all as one of vast importance; it is one on which Judge for that State. The charges set forth are corruption, the country requires their action, though an individual might very properly complain of injustice, if stricken down without a hearing. I will briefly state some votes I have given

the people of the State, in order to a full understanding of

President Jackson, in his Message to the first session of the 24th Congress, invited the attention of Congress "to the painful excitement produced in the South by attempts to circulate throughlthe mail inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves." After speaking in strong terms against such proceedings, he seems to remind the State auporities that to them properly belongs this part of the sub-State of Maine. The petition has a very significant seal. propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under secur. I am, therefore, in favor of the leading measures of ns, intended to instigate "You deserve a thrashing." I do not know whether this is the slaves to insurrection." To this recommendation of the meant for me, or meant for this House. It seems rather President I sternly objected at the time; a bill however was ought in, pursuant of such recommendation. It progress orought in, pursuant of such recommendation. It progressed as is usual, until Mr. Calhoun proposed certain unendments which were rejected by an even vote, and when the question was taken on the engrossment and the vote stood 18 to 18, the Vice President (Mr. Van Buren) voted for the engrossment; both the Senators from New York were on the same side. On the 3d reading of the bill ne vote stood 19 for the bill, 25 against it. In every stage of this anti-abolition bill I opposed it. To preserve the correspondence of individuals from inspection, and the right of he people to use the Post Office Department, and the syson being broken down under the slaveholding power, was my most ardent wish. We succeeded after a long struggle; that interest binding not then, because not organized and banded together as it afterwards was and now is.— This, I think, ought to be considered my first abolition sin; ask no forgiveness, but hope the Legislature wil disavow the act if they think I erred.

The next prominent question on this subject was, the pre sentation of petitions praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. I presented those petitions and advocated their reference to a committee to consider the subject. I am willing to admit that they were the petitions of actual abolitionists. Petitions of this kind I have now in my possession, and I feel it my duty to present them and move for the action of the Senate on the same. I respectfully ask the Legislature to instruct me on this point, as I do not wish to misrepresent the State a single moment. Legislature are of opinion that the petitions of abolitionists. tumbia ought not to be presented to Congress—or. when we sented that the right of petition is not abridged, by a membe bjecting to their reception and laying the motion on the table without deciding whether the petition shall be received or not, is a correct and constitutional proceeding; it is a very easy matter so to inform me-my course of duty will

Mr. Calhonn's resolutions were the next grand anti-about ition movement. They speak for themselves. I voted without an examination of the vote as it may appear on the Journal. The resolutions can be approved, and my course censured, if it be necessary as a peace-offering to sustain slavery. The counter resolutions I offered are before the public. tion, abandoned the idea of asking for them a separate vote as those offered by Mr. Calhoun brought the whole subject whereas such treatment would necessarily give offence to into debate. There is one specific proposition, however which I submitted, which is in the following words-and to thereby leading to his recall and in all probability to a war | that I would ask particular attention-It is, "And the privi lege of the people to speak, write, print, and publish their cern the political, moral or religious institutions of any state on the nature and condition of man, as born equally fre and independent, is indisputable; and those exer privilege are responsible for the abuse of this liberty, to the state alone, in which such writing, speaking, printing of publishing actually takes place." In favor of this proposition In favor of this propos tion there were 9 votes against 32. I pronounce th emn denial of the truth of the proposition I submitted, on of the most extraordinary votes ever given in Congress (You will pardon me for speaking against majorities.) 32 embers of the Senate have by this vote asserted that the converse of the proposition is the truth; that the people have no such rights as are there enumerated, and that the people may be individually responsible for acts done in one State to the laws of another State. The practical effect of this vote, Mr. Mahan of Brown county has felt, but ever the court of a slaveholding State could not be made to swallow this monstrous doctrine. My colleague, Mr. Allen, vo ted against this proposition, and on this question he and I differed widely

You seem to think that no state in the Union will HAVE abler and warmer supporters of the President and his mea-sures (not of the Constitution and rights of the people, but of the President and HIS MEASURES,) in both branches of the NEXT Congress, than the Buckeye State,' Do the Democratic members of the Legislature deny the truth of the proposition I submitted! It seems they do, for I have been condemned as the friend of abolition, without one redceming quality. In perfect respect to the body may I hope they

vill instruct or reprove me on this point also I could enlarge on this subject, but I fear I have already been tedious. I have not set down one word in bitterness, but with the most entire respect to the Legislature of my State. But it seems my opinions as expressed on slavery are thought of sufficient importance to ostracise me. This is in exact accordance with the demands of the slaveholder; you shall not express an opinion against our slavery insti-tutions; if you do, we will revenge injury,' say those slaveholders. Does the democracy of Ohio respond to this sen timent, and say we want no one to belong to our ranks who speaks against slavery? for that will make southern gentlenen very wrathy. I drop the subject; I grow sick at the effection; I hope it may all be fancy, but I fear its reality. I have never, to my recollection, brought forward or urged single proposition in favor of the trodden down and sufferng slave;—my only apology before God and my country, s, that I have as yet discovered no ray of hope for him, u opinion shall become more united and vigorous in his behalf. In order to keep his fetters secure, as I said in a etter to a friend, the freedom of speech and debate on his behalf, is stricken down, and now lies dead in the halls of Congress. But I rejoice to know that when individual rights have been broken down, and trodden upon by Congress, they have found support in the State Legislatures; Mr. Birch, from citizens of Lorain county, for ma and when liberty has been strangled there, she has been re-

suscitated by the people, and bestowed upon all as a com mon birth-right. To preserve the constitutional rights of man, has been my constant object. There is, perhaps, no nature to be found, in which the first advocates of liberty in any country, were not few in number, and a persecuted race, by those who in power were gaining by the oppression of others. They have been branded with every odious ep thet, and charged with seeking to destroy the peace an happiness of the country. The promulgation of their opin ions has been prohibited because power unrighteously exer sed, always seeks to carry on its operations secretly, darky, and without examination by others. Do not suppose hat I regret the loss of power; I would not wish to exer

its possession for a moment, if I should feel constrained to se it to depress or destroy human liberty. I feel devoutly thankful to my Maker, and deeply grate ful to my State, for the situation I occupy, where my ble name appears upon the highest records of my country in opposition to American slavery, and among the friends of

ise it against the opinion of my State; nor would I wish

the poor trodden down and broken hearted slave. I have no wish to occupy any situation in which all the lowers of my mind may not be fully exercised in this high, and, permit me to say, holy duty, always subject to the laws of the country in which I may be. And when the hand of time shall point to the last hour of my existence, I trust that white, lawless, lying desperadoes," He said he never used my fervent prayer may be that the Almighty in his good me, will deliver the negro race from that cruel slavery under which they are now groaning; and that the lib and happiness of my country may be perpetual. That this will be accomplished in good time there can be but little loubt; and that an overruling Providence well so order the affairs of our land, that this event may take place with disturbing the peace of our people, I trust is the ardent desire of every citizen who is attached to the principles upon which our Government rests.

I am, with respect, yours, &c. THOMAS MORRIS. N. . When I commenced the above letter, I intended it or your private inspection only, but my mind changed as I ogressed, and I leave it to you, to publish, if you think had been on this occasion. proper. Every rising sun confirms me in the truth of the is tremendous-its march is onward-it avows the bold deermination that by the Constitution of the United States, XEN OF PROPERTY, and that every citizen has the right to that he would be willing to sacrifice his country to the cause use his property in each and every State in the Union; of abolition-he said he was under no obligation to them as therefore, slavery, at the will of the slave-holder, may exist a party, for his seat on this floor, but he hoped he should treat ople under it, more than an administration, or a major- in all the States: Constitution and laws of States are mere cobwebs when they come in contact with this claim, to make men property: even this cant phrase, NEGRO PROP-ERTY, is used by many of our own citizens in Ohio. There can be no doubt but he who seems to dwell with pleasure on this idea, would feel much pleasure also, and aid to establish slavery amongst us, with all its withering influences .-

The following letter from Mr. Morrus, in reply to one received by him from the gentlemen who composed the con

nittee, we have been requested to publish: WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1838. GENTLEMEN: I received yours of the 7th this morning, and I reply thereto as soon as possible. You inform me that, having been selected by the Democratic members of the Legislature of Ohio as a committee to interrogate the sever-al persons named for United States Senator, you request my namer to the following interrogatories:

1. Are you in favor of an Independent Treasury bill.

sury as essentially necessary to the independence of the country itself. I am, therefore, in favor of an independent Preasury, free from all local and private influence. 2. Are you a supporter of the leading measures of th

I answer: I shall give my support to the Administration, whatever situation I may be placed, in its opposition to a Bank of the United States; in its views with regard to the safe-keeping of the public money, and the disbursement thereof; the rights of States, and the limitations on the powers of Congress. I say, further, that I know of no rec-

the present Administration. 3. Are you for or against modern Abolition I am opposed to slavery in all its forms; and against its in itself, and injurious to the best interest of our people.

I view it as a creature of State law only, and that Congress have no power over it, as it exists in the State; neithe gress the power to create a system of slavery where it does not exist, or to give it new and additional se curity. I believe that, if the citizens of a free State, when within the jurisdiction of a slave State, violate the slave laws of such State, they are as justly punishable for such acts as they would for the violation of the laws of such State in any other particular. I hold that the citizens in each and every State, have an indisputable right to speak, write, or print or the subject of slavery, as on any other subject; always liable to the laws of the State where the act is done for the abuse of that liberty. The right of petition to the Legislature for a redress of grievances. I hold to be inviolate on all subjects

nd above the power of law. I believe, also, however much we feel opposed to slavery and however wicked and unjust we may believe the system we are still, under our Government, bound to protect the slave-holder in his slave property, by aiding in his suppression of servile insurrection or war. I believe it to be the duty of the States, as well as their interest, to abolish slavewhere it exists, but that no other State would be justifia ble in interfering for that purpose. I also believe the Afri can race forn in our country, or brought into it against the with, ought to be protected in and enjoy their natural rights but I do not believe that it would be good policy, or promote the safety of the country, the happiness of ourselves, or the negro race, to admit them to the enjoyment of equal political esocial privileges. I believe that the moral power of truth slave; and that every citizen has the right to exercise this power, which, if rightfully used, will be sufficient for the downfall of slavery; and that, in all our intercourse with the colored race, we ought constantly to give them to understand that we will not aid, but suppress, any attempt that noy be made for their liberation in have thought it best to answer your third interrogatory as have done, because a direct answer might be liable to misonception or misunderstanding. As to what modern abo ition is; as it is represented by many, I believe it entirely wrong; but whether the representation be correct or not, if do not pretend to say. My opinions on this question have en often, both in public and private heretofore expressed; but I have answered you briefly, as it seems to me I ought, in the same manner as if the subject was altogether a new one. I trust you will be able to fully comprehend my views

from what I have said. 4. Are you willing to submit to the selection made by our political friends ? I am always willing to sustain my political friends in their election of men for the purpose of sustaining public mea-

oures. Without this unity, every measure, however valuable, would be liable to failure, I have thus, gentlemen, answered you briefly and in much haste; and whatever course you may pursue, I hope it may prove satisfactory to our friends, and tend to promote the best

I am, with respect
Your obedient servant,
THOS. MORRIS. terests of our country.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Jan. 7th, Petitions presented by Mr. Allen from itizens of Delaware county in relation to the abotion of slavery in the District, &c.

Jan. 8th, "By Mr. Wade, from citizens of Ashtabula unty, praying the passage of a law giving to every human being in the State the right of trial by jury; by the same, from citizens of the same county, praying a repeal of all from citizens of the same county, praying a repeal of all laws making distinctions between persons on account of color; by the same, from citizens of Monroe county, praying the passage of certain resolutions; by the same from citizens of Monroe county, praying the passage of certain resolutions; by the same from citizens of the same county, praying the passage of certain resolutions; by the same from citizens of the same county, praying the passage of certain resolutions; by the same from citizens of the same county, praying the same county praying the same from citizens of the same county praying the same from citizens of the same county praying the same from citizens of the same county praying the same county praying the same from citizens of the same county praying the same coun the passage of certain resolutions; by the same, from sundry citizens of the State, a remonstrance against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Jan. 9th, By Mr. Wade, from the citizens of Ashtabula county, praying that persons of color be allowed the com-mon privileges of education and giving testimony. By the same gentleman, from citizens of Ashtabula county, pray-ing the passage of certain resolutions on the subject of slavery. By the same gentleman, from citizens of Ashtabula County, protesting against the annexation of Texas to the Union. By Mr. Spangler, a reproper against the re-Union. By Mr. Spangler, a remonstrance agai peal of certain laws in relation to people of color.

Jan 10th, by Mr. Wade, from citizens of Ashtabula conn y, for a repeal of all laws making distinction between perus on account of color; by the same gentleman, two tions from citizens of the same county, on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Jan. (5th, By Mr. Birch, petitions from ladies of Russi Sheffield, Avon, and Wellington, in the county of Lorain, praying the passage of certain resolutions on the subject of slavery the annexation of Texas to the Union, and to give o every person in this State the right of trial by jury; and of the same be forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress-asking that their petitions be referred to a select committee: (the several petitions wer referred to the standing committee on the Judiciary.) By Mr. Birch, from citizens of Lorain county, for making town

House of Representatives.

Jan. 7th, By Mr. Codding, for a repeal of lave making distinction on account of color; also, relative to mobe. By Mr. Andrews, of Franklin, for protection to religious meet ngs. By Mr. Johnson, of Cuyahoga, relative to colored peo

Jan. 8th, By Mr. Smucker, on the subject of trial by jury "Mr. Hughes said he arose to correct a batch of errors with egard to his remarks, on two several occasions, as reported or the Journal and Register. On the passage of the small ote bill he found these words: 'He was a free man and should act so on all occasions." His language was this Ie had said, on that ocasion, that he was a free man, and hould vote on all subjects as his own sense of right and wrong should dictate, unless instructed by his constituents. hose voice he would at all times obey if he knew their wishes-and to them he was answerable, and not to any party dictation on this floor, nor did he, in the least, regard e iliberal remarks that had been made, not to him, but in whispers, whether of his own or any other party-and for his course, he would confidently and cheerfully appeal to the good sense of his constituents. In the proceedings of Friday, he would read from the same paper-on the discussion of the petition of colored persons from Champaign, he was made to say, "it was one of the schemes of a band of word "band" at all -he did say, that he believed the petiion carried the lie on its face; his language was, that if the colored persons of Ross and Pike counties had been robbed by the white citizens of those counties, as the petition alged, why did we not hear from those counties-he had made enquiries of his colleague from Ross, and the Senator from Pike, and from gentlemen of both counties, since the petitions were presented by the gentleman from Muskingum, and he could find no one who had heard of these enorm outrages. He said his language at that time was this-that he believed the colored petitioners were grossly deceived by aome white lawless desperado. He said he never would constituents to be slandered as basely as he believed they

"He said he had heretofore said nothing about the aboli pinion I entertain on this subject. The power of slavery here | tionists, but he should take this opportunity to say, that he believed a large portion of them were actuated by pure mo tives; some he believed were not; for he had heard one say them with the utmost respect. He endeavored to represen

the people here, and not a party,"-Journal & Register, Jan. 10th, Petitions presented "By Mr, Creighton, for the repeal of laws making distinction on account of color; by the same, relative to fugitives from justice, By Mr. Andrews, of Franklin, for a canal up the Black Fork, By Mr. Rea, respecting slavery in the District of Columbia. &c. peaker decided that the reception of this petition would be improper, as the names appended to it were writ ten upon a separate piece of paper, and attached by wafers to the body of the petition. Mr. Fitch thought the decision of the chair was erroncous, and appealed from it, remarking, that the law, on which the decision was founded, an died only to cases where the rights of individuals were in olved. The Speaker thought that the law covered every case, and was intended to protect the Legislature from imposition. Mr. Goddard inquired if any names were written upon the paper on which the petition was printed. He was informed that there were none. The decision of the chai was sustained, and the petition was not received.] By Mr

Creighton, on the same subject; laid on the table,"

Jan. 11th, "By Mr. Corwin, the petition offered by him few days ago, and withdrawn, from several colored persons for a redress of grievances. [Mr. Flood again moved that the petition be rejected. After considerable discussion which will hereafter be sketched, the question was taken and lost: yeas 29, nays 36, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs, Blair, Brough, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, Campbell, Elliott, Flood, Forbes, Hanna, Hoagland, Hughes enkins, Leedom, Martin, Millikin, Patterson of Delaware Patterson of Highland, Rea, Roller, Skinner, Smith of Co. umbiana, Smith of Montgomery, Trevitt, Winship, Wit ten. Speaker-29.

Naus-Merssrs. Andrews of Franklin, Andrews of Lo in, Axtell, Bronch, Briggs, Bronson, Camp, Chambers, Chester, Codding, Corwin, Creighton, Curtis, Everhard, Fitch, Ford, Fowler, Garrett, Goddard, Hamilton, Hegler, Hendricks, Howe, Hunt, Johnson of Cuyahoga, Johnson of Siark, Kilbourne, Kirkum, Kyle, Lloyd, McNary, Peppard, Ripley, Waddle, Welch of Stark-35.

petition was received. Mr. Flood then moved that the petition be indefinitely stponed, which was carried; yeas 33, pays 30, as follows: Yeas—Messis, Blair, Brough, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, ampbell, Elliott, Flood, Forbes, Fowler, Hanna, Hoagland, Hughes, Jenkins, Leedom, Martin, Millikin, Patter on of Delaware, Patterson of Highland, Peppard, Rea Roller, Skinner, Smith of Columbiana, Smith of nery, Smucker, Trevitt, Van Hook, Welch of Stark. West

Winship, Witten, Speaker. Nays-Messrs. Andrews of Franklin, Andrews of Lorain Axtell, Branch, Briggs, Bronson, Camp, Chambers, Chester Codding, Corwin, Creighton, Curtis, Everhard, Fitch, Ford, Garrett, Goddard, Hamilton, Hegler, Hendricks, Howe, Hunt, Johnson of Cuyahoga, Johnson of Stark, Kill Kirkum, Kyle, Lleyd, Ripley, Waddle."]

Jan. 14th. "By Mr. Johnson, of Cuyahora, from colored cople of Cuyahoga county.

Mr. Flood moved that the petition be rejected. Mr. Johnson defended the propriety of the reception. Mr. Flood thought it high time that the Legislature should put a stop to this matter; he believed the politions, and they were all alike, were got up by the abolitionists; and

hat the sooner they were rejected the better.

Mr. Farran denied the constitutional right of the negroe petition the Legislature; the constitution was neithe ade by nor for them; they had no voice in its adoption and were not recognized by it, The constitution was in tended for white men alone. Mr. F. did not admit the doc rine, that the right of the negroes to petition a legislative nody was antecedent and superior to the constitution. If her presented out in independent, natural right, it was not to be exercised in a community of white citizens, who had the power and the right to prohibit them from comin among them. Negroes were not invited to come into this ommunity; they came voluntarily, and under a mere per This being the state of the case, he could not understand how they could claim the right to petition for a alteration in the laws, which they voluntarily adopt and

place themselves under Mr. F. continued his argument at some length. He asked why gentlemen, who advocated, in a legislative body, the abolishment of all distinctions on account of color, did not carry out their principles in their families, and in the various social relations of life?

Mr. Johnson of Cuyahoga, replied. The negroes were entitled to protection, and that was all they asked. As to the inquiry, why he did not admit these colored people into his family, and intermarry with them, such was not his taste; his name was not Richard M.; and he was not prepared to go to that extent. Mr. Kirkum said, the question has come before this House

so often, and so many gentlemen have expressed their views on the subject, that I do not feel at liberty longer to withhold an expression of my sentiments, and the reasons which ctuate me in voting as I do on the question of receiving these petitions. I have, on a former occasion, declared before this House, that I was no abolitionist. Sir, I begin to believe I was mistaken in that. The course of things here. within a few days past, leads me to suspect that I am an abolitionist. The subject is assuming a broader scope here, and more solemn responsibilities are involved than in any former conflict concerning it in which I have been engage Messrs, T. J. BUCHANAN, JOHN BROUGH, and DAVID TOD, and perhaps in the present attitude of the matter, I ough not to disclaim being an abolitionist, But, sir, if an abh rence of amalgamation between the whites and blacks be inconsistent with the creed of an abolitionist, then, sir, I am not one; if an immediate unconditional emancipation be equired by abolitionists, then, sir, in that I am not an aboliionist; and if a belief in the mental and physical equality of the European and African races be necessary to constiute an abolitionist, then I am not an abolitionis

I believe, sir, that the Creator of man has made differen species of the human family as he has of brutes, and that there is as much difference between the white man and the black man as there is between the horse and the ass. This creation may, however, have been, like many other works of e circumstances, to elevate him to an equality with the whites, if, indeed, that would be practicable at all. But, when I say I believe the blacks in general are inferior to the whites, I do not concede that they are mere brutes, to be bought and sild, and bruised and beaten by us; on the contrary, I think there are among them many minds susceptible of high cultivation, and hearts as warm and generous as ours. Indeed, I am inclined to the opinion, that they are naturally more honest than we are. According to my observation, they are a remarkably mild, submissive, and humble people, distinguished for patience and forbearance under in This subject is a most difficult one. I have struggled with

it so much, and under such circumstances, that I know how to appreciate the motives of gentlemen on both sides; and am not at all disposed to vilify my opponents in this debate, or to attribute to them any want of philanthropy, or disposition to do that which, in all its bearings on the liberty, happiness, and improvement of the whole aggregate mass of ankind, would be deleterious. I once resis estly resisted, all the movements of the abolitionists. trenuously disputed with them in stage-coaches, and par-rooms, in private circles, and in public assemblies; but, on some points, my mind has undergone a change; and I cannot, under the responsibilities of a legislator, reconcile my conscience to the act of rejecting these petitions.

The question so elaborately argued by gentlemen, whe ther the constitution guaranties to these blacks the right

to petition this body, does not trouble me at all. I have not taken the pains to investigate all the fine-spun subtleties of construction, which gentlemen resort to on that point. It is enough for me to know, that the constitution does not prohibit any being on earth from presenting his petitions here.
The framers of the constitution, knowing that no restricons were necessary or proper, did not attempt to define the right of petition so as to exclude any one whom the Legislature should please to hear. I admit that I am inlined to the opinion, that the blacks cannot insist that the same right is guarantied to them as is to the white peo-ple of this State, who may be supposed to have framed the constitution for their own government and security; and that, perhaps in that respect, the black man who lives amongst us stands only on an equal footing with a stranger or a foreigner. But, suppose he does. I ask the gentlemen, if the inhabitants of Timbuctoo, in Africa, should potition us to send them a copy of our constitution and laws as a model for their adoption, whether any scruple would arise in their minds about the right of that people thus to petition this General Assembly? It strikes me there would not. For one, I cannot see the propriety of making this a constitutional question on either side of the House. It is entirely a question of expediency and justice, as I view it. And upon the eternal principles of right and wrong, I cannot vote to reject these petitious; nor, when received, to refuse to grant the prayer of them, in some particulars at

I am aware that the question is a complicated one: and that, in exercising our philanthropy in one direction, we must take care that we do not produce consequences in anormal take care that we do not produce consequences in anormal take care that we do not produce consequences in anormal take the care that we do not produce consequences in anormal take the care that we do not produce consequences in anormal take the care that the c ther direction more fatal to human happing than the chains we remove. It presents to the mind a vast checker-board, in which the remote as well as immediate efects of every possible move must be duly considered.

I should deprecate as much as any one a course of legistion, which would place in jeopardy the integrity of the Juion, if we were not impelled to it by the overruling principles of eternal justice, and the unwarrantable sensibility f the slaveholding states about the internal administration f our own sovereign State.

But, sir, my impression is, that the progress of liberty is ward; and that nothing can or ought to stay the torrent of public scutiment in the non-slaveholding States, in relia on to the wrongs done to the black man, short of those imits, beyond which it cannot go without encroaching upon State sovereignty, or the constitutional compact. And, in my opinion, the sooner these ultimate limits are reached, the oner the strife will be ended. These ultimate limits are: the extension of equal laws to all now among us, (taking care to prevent any more blacks from coming among us. and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia have attended very closely to the various arguments and reports, in all quarters for several years past, with regard to he power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and not a particle of doubt remains in my mittel about the power. I believe the right of Congress to late on all subjects in that District, is as ample as that of any State in the Union over its own internal concerns; and that for the credit of the nation, we ought to manifest to the orld the sincerity of our republicanism, by wiping away the blot of slavery in and about our national capital, and onger permit the disgusting spectacle of selling slaves at public vendue, and separating husbands and wives, parents and children, by the hammer of the auctioneer, to be pre-

ented at the seat of our republican Government, In State legislation, I would at least go so far as to pernit the colored mon to be a witness when his horse she be stolen, or his head be broken by a lawless white man; and would give him a jury trial when claimed as a slave. But, while I would extend this relief to those within our State, I would go as far as any one to prevent another negro from crossing the Ohio river to enter our territory. I know how much we are in danger of being infested by warms of them, if we hold out the hand of invitation And here my principles would seem to clash. It may be lemanded of me, what propriety there would be in extendng privileges, protection, and relief to the blacks who are v among us, and yet reject the wretched beings who shall be fleeing from slavery? I answer, that while the number mong us is not so great as to make it absolutely necessary for our own self-preservation to deprive them of their natura rights, I would not do so: and yet, I am so sensible of the pernicious effects which would result from the existence of great numbers of these people among us, that I should fee astified in resorting to the most efficient measures to keep

off the invading swarms. To permit great numbers of them to come among us. occupy the posts of labor which our white laborers want. would be to adopt one of the great evils of slavery. It would not only deprive the whites of employment in many instances, but would degrade the laboring classes among us, by placing them on a par with a race who can never be re-

ived as equals by a majority of the whites. Sir, I was born in New England, where the bired man and hired girl sat at the some table with their employer, went to balls and sleigh-rides with his sons and daughters, attended the same schools, and, in all respects, felt themselves as good as any other member of the family. That sir, was a happy state of society; it was genuine democracy. And I hope to see that state of society promulgated and preserved in the State of Ohio. Without it, I believe lib rty cannot exist any where; and believing thus, I would pel such laboring classes as would render too palpable the tinction between the employer and the employed, inducing a supercilious hauteur in the one, and a degrading ser-

vility in the other.

But, in all conscience, I cannot consent to abuse the few lacks we have among us now; I would rather gather them toget er in some little colony, even within our own borders omfort, than they can have when mingled among us,

Every intelligent person among them knows, as well as e do, that both races are debased by being brought togener. They have no affinity for us more than we have for hem. Still, those who are among us ought not to be driven out by persecution, but rather leaded down with the means emigrate and colonize in some part of the world by themelves. And while we are doing that, I pledge myself to go far as any gentleman in preventing others from cor Mr. Hughes, who followed Mr. Kirkum, remarked that

gentleman from Portage disclaimed being an abolition Here Mr. Kirkum interrupted him, and his remarks were that he had disclaimed being an abolitionist, but that he egun to believe he was mistaken in that;" and since maters here, in relation to this subject, have assumed the shope

they have, I now, said Mr. K., give leave to gentlemen to call me an abolitionist. Further remarks were made by Messrs, Kilbourne, Axtell, Indrews of Lorain, Welch of Stark, and Leedom; When Mr. Brough moved a call of the House; after hich, the question on the rejection of the petition was

aken and lest; yeas 30, nays 32, as follows: Yeas-Messrs, Brough, Brown, Buchanan, Burns, Camp-Elliott, Flood, Forbes, Gambie, Hanna, Hoagland, lughes, Jenkins, Kilbourne. Leedom, Martin, Milfikin, tterson of Delaware, Patterson of Highland, Rea, Roller nith of Columbiana, Smith of Montgomery, Trevitt, Vate Hook, West, Winship, Witten, Skinner, Speaker-30

Nays-Messrs, Andrews of Franklin, Andrews of Late in, Axtell, Branch, Briggs, Bronson, Camp, Chester, Codeing, Corwin, Curtis, Donally, Everhard, Fitch, Ford, Fower, Garrett, Goddard, Hamilton, Hegler, Hendricks, Howe, Hunt. Johnson of Cuyahoga, Johnson of Stark, Kirkum, Kyle, Lloyd, McNary, Ripley, Smucker, Wuddle—32,
Absent — Messrs, Blair, Casad, Chambers, Comings,
Creighton, Lowe, Peppard, Taylor, Welch of Saudusky, Welch of Stark.

(Continued next week.)

*Mr. MEDARY: Sir, Piease notice, in your next paper, the ollowing correction.

When the vote was taken, the other day, on the memoial by sundry persons of this State. I thought, for the moment, that the question was to receive the petition, and voted n the affirmative. My attention was soon after drawn to the form in which the question was put, and found it was to reject, and had the Journal corrected at the earliest proper nent, by which my vote is entered in the negative. Immediately after the above vote was passed, I voted also, s the Journal shows, against the indefinite postponen of the same petition, not as believing the petitioners to have Constitutional right to be heard in the matter, but as a natter of expediency, under the existing circum JAMES KILBOURNE.

Representatives' Hall, January 15, 1839.

NOTICES.

Anti-Slavery Office Removed. The Anti-Slavery Office is removed to the East side of Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets—over Mr. Rayne's shoe store, and nearly opposite Church Alley.

PIANO FORTES.

Of very superior style, from the House of Steddard & Co., N. York, also a large and fashionable assorting ocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Blackwell, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between Lawrence and Pike. January 21.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscriers, under the firm of Emery and Howells, is this day dis solved by mutual consent.

Thomas Emery will pay all claims against, and receive all

debts due the late firm, at his office on Fourth street.

THOMAS EMERY. EDWARD B. HOWELLS.

From the Franklin Farmer. Silk Culture-No. 9,-Reeling Silk,

We have now arrived at another branch of the silk business, which more probably comes under the head of manufacturing.

Every farmer who engages in the silk culture in order to avail himself of an additional profit, should provide his family with a suitable reel; by the use of which, after a little experience, he will be enabled to offer his silk in market in a form that will greatly enhance its value, and much reduce the expense and trouble of transportation.

A number of individuals commenced the culture of silk in this State several years since; there then being no market near for cocoons, and for want of proper reels, were under necessity of cutting and carding and manufacturing them into coarse fabrics, which were worth but little compared with a regular reeled article.

Reels can now be procured at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati at a trifling cost, or they can be made by an ingenious farmer or capenter. I have lately constructed one on a plan superior in several respects to the common silk reels now in use, a description of which cannot well be given, so as to be generally understood, without a cut or engraving. It is light, simple in its construction, and is provided with extra arms, so that when filled, they can easily be slipped from the shaft and laid aside for the silk to dry, and others put on, and the reeling continued; one arm has a brass ferrule and screw, by which it can be shortened, and the silk more easily disbanded.

The material difference in the principle, between the silk reel and the common yarn reel, is that the former is furnished with or more eyes or guide wires, through which the filaments pass; one of which is stationary over the basin of cocoons; the other is attached to a small bar, which, by the turning of the reel, a horizontal motion is communicated; this motion crosses or rather spreads the silk on the arms of the reel, otherwise the threads from their gummy nature would inevitably adhere, and render the subsequent windings and twistings of the silk very difficult.

Mr. Adam Brooks, of Situate, Mass., has invented perhaps, the most perfect machine for reeling and manufacturing sewing silk, twist, &c., that has ever yet been put in operation. He has received a premium for his invention from a great number of societies, before whom it has been exhibited. Judge Buel, conductor of the Cultivator, of Albany, N. Y., in speaking of the machine, says: "We think it ranks among the most useful improvements of the day, and is calculated greatly to facilitate our progress in the sitk business .-Let it be remembered, that very little instruction is required to qualify a woman to use it; that it is equally adapted to the fabrication of sewing silk, twist, or to a thread for any required fabric, and that it produces all these as far as we can judge, in a perfect manner." * * The writer further adds in speaking of the invention, as "a very unassuming, intelligent, and we believe, honest member of the Society of Friends or Quakers, he says it is a moderate days work to spin and twist a half bushel of cocoons into sewing silk, and that a fair avarage produce of these cocoons would be 175 skeins of sewing silk, worth now, at wholesale price, five cents the skein." Mr. Brooks in the patronage of his friends and the public. a letter to the editor of the New York Farmer, in speaking of the machine says: "I do not reel it before it is twisted into warp or filling, or douled and twisted into sewing silk, or for any other uses of any size or twist that may be wanted, perfectly even, firm, smooth and strong, as any that can be produced from any part of the world.

One of Brooks' silk spinners and twisters can be bought for about \$30 or \$35; which would answer for several families or a neighborhood.

Before the operation of reeling is commenced the cocoons must be stripped of their floss, (which may be done by children,) and sorted into separate parcels, according to quality. In large fila-tures, they are divided into nine different qualities; but in small family establishments, it will be necessary to be thus particular. They may be divi- N. York. ded into five varieties, under the following names: The fine, the demi-fine, the satting cocoons, the doupions or double cocoons and soufflons. The fine cocoons are those which are brought to perfection, and are strong, hard, and of a fine close grain-the demi-fine are larger, and of a more oose open grain-the satting cocoons, are those loose open grain—the satting cocoons, are those of a still more loose and inferior quality—the doupions or double cocoons, are those formed by two or more worms spinning together, the fibres cross

1 During a recent visit to Philidelphia, I made it my business to become acquainted with Mr. D. F. Newton, and his Institution for the cure of impediments of speech, No. 41, North Eight street.

2 Of Mr. Newton's moral character each other, and renders them difficult to reel-the scofflons are soft, thin and coarse. These cannot

After the cocoons have been prepared as above directed, the operation of reeling may be commenced. The reeler should be provided with a large basin of water (rain water is best) and kept at a proper heat by burning charcoal, or by any other convenient method of keeping up a regular heat; the precise temperature cannot be ascertained until the recling is commenced, owing to the different qualities of cocoons; those of the best quality will require a greater degree of heat, than those of a loose and more open texture; hence the importance of resting them. Cocoons also require less heat and reel better when done before the chrysalides are killed and the cocoons become dried. The heat of the water may be raised to near the boiling point, when a handful or two of cocoons may be thrown into the basin, which must be gently pressed under the water for a few minutes, with a little brush made of broom corn, or of small twigs, with their ends broken off .--The heat of the water will soon soften the gum of the silk, and thereby loosen the ends of the filaments, she then stirs the cocoons as gently as possible with the brush until some of the filaments adhere to it; they are then separated from the brush which is laid aside, and the filaments raised up and the cocoons gently combed down between the fingers, as they are raised out of the water; this is continued until the floss and false ends are all drawn off, and the fine silk begins to appear, the fibres are then broken off and laid over the edge of the basin; the floss is then cleared from the brush and laid aside as refuse silk, and the opera tion continued until a sufficient number of fibres are thus collected to make a thread of the size required; she then unites the fibres, and passing the thread through the eyes or gudes, attaches i to one of the arms of the reel. When two skeins are intended to be reeled another thread is prepared in like manner, and passed through other guide wires and attached to the reel. The threads being fastened to the reel it is turned with a steady motion until the threads run freely and easily; for it will happen that some of the ends taken to compose the thread will prove false, and will require to be again added anew to keep up the number designed for the threat. It is well to put in a few more cocoons than is intended to continue which will soon be reduced to the proper number .-While the reel is turning the person attending the the cocoons must continually be gathering fresh ends to add to the thread as they may be required, not waiting until the number she began with is reduced, because the internal fibres are much finer than those composing the external layers. In adding fresh ends the reeler must attach them to the thread that is reeling, by gently rolling them between the thumb and finger. A handful of co-coons must occasionally be thrown into the basin, and wholly immersed in the water to be ready as wanted to keep up the thread of the size required; care however should be taken not to add cocoons faster than is necessary for this purpose, for by being too long soaked in the hot water they will

wind off in burrs. As fast as the silk is reeled off, otherwise they will obscure and thicken the water, and injure the color and lustre of the silk.

When the water becomes discolored it should always be changed.

When the cocoons are first put into the water, if the silk comes off on bunches upon the brush it is a sign the water is too hot; or if in reeling it runs off in burrs it is too hot; or when the ends cannot be caught, or when caught do not run freely, the water is too cold. A pail of cold water should always be at hand, to be added to the basin as occasion may require. When the cocoons give their threads freely the reel may be turned with a quicker motion, for the quicker the motion the better the silk winds off.

The quality and quantity of silk depends much upon the art and skilful management of the reeler. All that is required to render one perfect in the art of reeling, is a little practice, accompanied at the beginning with a degree of patience, and the exercise of judgment in keeping up the proper temperature of the water, and the thread of a uni form size.

It is said that in Italy, a woman experienced in the business, with the assistance of a girl to turn the reel and attend the fire under the cauldron, can with ease, reel off one pound of silk, consisting of four or five cocoons, of the most perfect quality,

Near Brandenburg, Nov. 1838. H. B. BYRAM.

ADVERTISEMENTS. OLCOTT'S LECTURES.

To all who wish to know what pure orthodox ab olitionism is—and who wish to be armed from head to foot with the whole panoply of abolition facts, arguments, illustrations, answers to objections, showing a thorough knowledge of slavery, slave-laws, Biblical principles, common

law, and common sense:—
Procure by all means "OLCOTT'S LEC-TURES ON SLAVERY AND ABOLITION" intended for all inquirers after truth, for abolition lecturers, and to be read in abolition meetings. where lecturers cannot be procured.

Mr. OLCOTT is a distinguised lawyer—is District Attorney for Medina Co., O. His book gives abundant and striking evidence of a long and thorough acquaintance with history, the sacred scriptures, and common law. It exhibits uncommon tact, ingenuity, and originality-and contains more reading matter than any anti-slavery book heretofore sold in the West,—and all for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS. We hope that all our societies will hasten to procure one or more copies for circulation in their respective vicinities, and that individuals who can purchase, will do so for the good of their neighbors They can be had in any quantities of Mr. Olcott, Medina, Medina Co., O. or at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cincinnati.

JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent. BEN W. JOHNSTON. Has removed his school from the Methodist P. Church to the room formerly occupied by Mr. Kinmont, on the

corner of Race and Centre streets. He respectfully solicits Hon. J. C. Wright, Drs. A. Slayback, " G. Bailey,
" C. Woodward,

" J. N. McDowell. " I. P. Harrison, Mr. Saml. Fosdick, " W. H. H. Taylor

" I. H. Earnst.

INFORMATION WANTED. PIERPONT SPERRY, a youth of some sixteen years left a Mr. Vaughts' house, in Shawnee town, Illinois, some time last May, on his way from the State of Mississippi to his home in Plattsburg, New York, and has not been heard of since. Information respecting him is requested to be directed to the Rev. J. Blanchard, Cincinnati, O., or to his widowed mother, Mrs. Lucy Sperry, Plattsburg.

Editors throughout the United States, will confer a great fusor upon this Widneed Mother, by giving the above notice at least one insertion in their respective papers. From Wm. R. Dewitt, Pastor of the Presbyterian church,

Harrisburg, Pa. IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.

I was led to form a high estimate, He appears devoted to the moral and intellectual improvement of his students. From the principles of his system, as far as I was capable of examining them, and the result of his instructions which I myself witnessed, I have the utmost confidence in his abili-

THE COLORED AMERICAN, Published weekly by Messrs. Ray and Bell, New York, No. 161, Duane st.; edited by Rev. Samuel E. Cornish. erms-\$2 00 per annum in advance.

THE CHRISTIAN WITNESS.

Edited by William H. Burleigh, is published by the Executive Committee of the Western Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, every Wednesday, at No. 7, Fifth street, at \$2 00 per year, if paid in advance; \$2 50 if not paid until the expiration of six months after the time of subscribing; and \$3 00 if not paid until the end of the year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN,

Edited by John G. Whittier, is published by the Eastern District Executive Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, every Fifth-day, at the Anti-Slavery Office, 29 N. Ninth st. below Arch. Price of subscription, \$2 00 per annum, payable, always, in advance. \$5 00, in advance, will pay for one copy three

Edited by W. L. Garrison, published by Isaac Knapp. loston, No. 125. Cornhill. Terms-\$2 50 payable in advance;-\$3 00 enbecribing.

THE LIBERATOR,

EMANCIPATOR. Edited by J. Leavitt, and published at New York, by the

Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery

Terms—\$2 00 payable in advance, ZION'S WATCHMAN, Edited by La Roy Sunderland; published by George

torrs, New York city.

Terms—\$2 50 payable in advance. HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Published at Concord, New Hampshire; edited by W.

ADVOCATE OF FREEDOM,

Published semi-monthly by the Maine Anti-Slavery So Terms-50 cts. payable in advance.

CHARTER OAK. Published monthly by the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Soci-

y.
Terms—50 ets. per annum HUMAN RIGHTS,

Published montaly, at New York. Terms-25 cts. per annum. SPIRIT OF ROGER WILLIAMS,

Published by the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, eratuitons distribution, sold by the quantity. Genius of Universal Emancipation,

Published weekly by B. Lundy, Editor, at Hennipe linois. Terms-\$1 50 per annum. ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURER, Published by the New York State Anti-Slavery Society edited by Wm. Goodell. Term: \$1 00 per annum. THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

the chrysalides should be taken out of the basin, 250.000. TRUMAN & SMITH, School Book Publishers, 150 Main street Cincinnati—Continue the publishing of the Eclectic Series of School Backs by President McGuffey and others. No School Book enter-Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies have been published. Their great excellence has gained for them the ad-South States.

Two highly important works-Professor Mansfield's 'Political Grammar,' and Miss Beecher's 'Moral Instructor,'have recently been added to the series. Movember 20th, 1838,

NEW PUBLICATION.

er, Esgrs., of Maysville, Ky.

THIS is a very important document-great principles vere involved in this case; and here the reader will find them clearly stated, ably argued, and decisively settled. The Judge in his charge and decision; and the counsel in their have given a great amount of important information, in respeet to the the case before them.

This document should be spread far and wide—it will do burg. Utica, &c., and throughout our own State, send in their orders for this "PRIAL?" Now is the time, while the River emains open.

Single copy-25 cts. A considerable reduction to those PUB. AGENT. who purchase by the quantity.

J. & G. LAMB.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK Manufacturers. No. 214 Main st., East side, between 5th and 6th. WE, the subscribers, most respectfully acknowledge the liberal patronage that we have hitherto received from our friends and the public, in the above business, for which we gratefully return our thanks. And, as our object is to com ine in all our goods, neatness, strength and durability. with cheapness, we feel confident that, by unremitted atter tion to business, we shall be able to produce such articles as

will not fail to secure further patronage.

We therefore beg leave to inform them, that we have now and shall continue to have constantly on hand, a general as ortment of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Saddle baggs, Trunks, &c., &c., with every variety of Waggon, Cart and Plowing Gear, which are made from the best materials by competent workmen, at our own Manufacto Also, imported English Bridles, Bitts, Stirrups a Spurs; with a general assortment of Whips, and other rticles too tedious to mention.

All Orders shall be minutely attended to, and executed rith the greatest possible dispatch. - TERMS CASH. J. &. G. LAMB.

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.

A Farm of 80 acres, situated near to the McAdamize oad, six miles from town, with 60 acres in cultivation, a frame house having four rooms and a cellar; also a frame barn 56 by 40 feet, a log house and a garden with 15 to 20 fruit trees, The land is rolling, fertile, and well-watered with springs.

A fertile Farm of 63 acres, situated in a healthy region,

eight miles from town, well calculated for a Country Seat, having 38 acres in cultivation, an excellent and well-finished brick house with 8 rooms, a hall, a cellar, and a porch; also a commodious frame barn with cow and poultry houses; like-wise a carriage house, a brick smeke house, a two story log Hand, Broad, Ship and Co house, an excellent garden with every variety of choice shrubs, fruit trees and vines; also a paddock with many shrubs, truit trees and vines; also a paddock with many quince, plum, peach and other fruit trees, and a large apple orchard with natural and choice grafted trees. The land is favorably situated for culture, is well watered with aprings and wells. The neighborhood is respectable and healthy.

A Farm of 80 acres, situated six miles from town, upon the Ohio, having 40 acres in tillage, a small orchard, a log house and many springs. The soil is rich and consists of upland and bottom. It is eligibly located for a Country Seat, having good building sites, and delightful views of the river and the Kentucky hills.

and the Kentucky hills,
A good Farm of 200 acres, situated 1 mile from the Ohio and 76 from town, having 100 acres in cultivation, an extensive orchard, several cabins and many springs. The land is fair quality and very well located for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 166 acres, situated 10 miles from town upon a road, having 100 acres in culture, a good frame use with 14 rooms and a cellar; also an extensive frame barn, a frame cow house 60 feet long, and lumber, smoke wagon and carriage houses; likewise two orchards, one com-mon and the other choice, apple, pear and peech trees.— The land is fair quality, situated favorably for tillage, and

bounds in stone, water and valuable timber.

A fertile Farm of 160 acres, situated in Indiana 44 mile: from Cincinnati, having 80 acres in cultivation, an excellen brick house, 50 by 36 feet, with 11 rooms, a hall and cellar also a substantial frine barn 70 by 46 feet, and a large or chard of apple, cherry and peach trees. The land is level, and the neighborhood healthly.

A desirable Farm of 270 acres, situated 5 miles from towr upon a good road, having 220 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; also a garden well enclosed, having strawberry and arparagus beds; likewise a frame house, with 3 rooms; also a brick milk house with two bed rooms, a commodious frame barn, a brick smoke house, and frame stances and The land is rich and consists of bottom and upland. It is a-very good farm, and well calculated for a country seat, or

dairy, nursery, and market garden purposes.

A Country Seat, with 32 acres of land, situated upon a road, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in cultivation, a frame house having 7 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame stable, a good cistern and a large orchard of choice apple, pear and cherry trees. The land is chiefly in meadow, is

rich and rolling.

A good Farm of 70 acres, situated 8 miles from town near to a McAdamized road, having 45 acres in cultivation an orchad of choice grafted fruit trees, a new brick house with 5 rooms, a cellar, and a porce, also a lage frame barn with sheds, cribs and wagon house, two springs and a creek.

The land is excellent and eligibly located for culture, 240 acres of very good land well located for cultivation situated 24 miles from town, with 150 acres in culture, an orchard of 7 to 8 acres of choice grafted fruit trees, a frame house having 5 rooms an a cellar; also a commodious frambarn, two wells and many springs. The farm is in excellen

A farm of 112 acres, situated upon a good road, 7 miles rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and two porches; also a frame barn, a well and a nursery of peach and apple trees; likewise bearing cherry, peach, raspberry and currant trees. The land is rich, and generally rolling.

A fertile Farm of 180 acres, situated 18 miles from town and 3 from the Ohio river, having 90 acres in cultivation, sione house, 40 by 20 feet, with 4 rooms, a hall, and a cel-lar; also a two story tan house, 34 by 20 feet, and several

tan pits; likewise a saw-mill, a frame barn, 50 by 30 feet and an orchard of 3 acres of choice apple, pear and peach trees. The land is rich, rolling, and well watered with prings and creek. A desirable Stock Farm of 420 acres, situated up

turnpike, 28 miles from Lawrenceburgh, and 50 from Cin-cinnati, with 150 acres in cultivation, (chiefly in meadow) in orchard of 4 acres of gratted apple trees, a cider mill and a press; also a frame house having 4 rooms and a porch; likewise a commodious frame barn; also a lage log barn, and a new frame shop. The land is eligibly situated for culture, and first rate quality for hay. It is a fine grazing farm It will be sold at a low rate upon favorable terms. Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS

for sale. Also, several small tracts without buildings, a few miles from the city. Eligible HOUSES in various parts of the City, for sale Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis. If by letter, postage paid

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon mort-gage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is ad-vised by the European Bankers. English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank of England notes bought and sold.

Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their establishment of expense unless sales be effected.

The views of poor Emigrants promoted without cost. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, Fourth st. East of Main.

SUGAR BEET SEED. 3 Hhds. of fresh Sugar Beet Seed of the most approve

kind and latest importation from France.

Price One Dollar per lb.

C. DONALDSON & CO. No. 18, Main street, Cincinnati.

MILES'

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO. From sorious and recent publications, it would seem tha the publishing of the Eclectic Series of School Basks by nds of this medicine are disposed to call it a President McGuffey and others. No School Book enter-specific; a sovereign remedy for many diseases; and some prize in the United States has received an equal patronage. have gone so far as to assert positively, that it will cure all n the short time the series has been before the public, about diseases. While we claim for it as great powers in the re moval of diseases as are possessed by any one medicine, and especially the function of exciting glandular secretions withmiration of Educaters, and they are generally adopted as out producing ptyslism (of which we have abundant testistandard class books in the schools of Western and mony.) We do not claim that it is a specific, or sovereign remedy; nor do we believe that any medicine ever possesse

such power. Some who are decidedly friendly to the medicine, and warm advocates for its use, are strongly inclined to attributing the jealousies manifested towards it, by inuendos, calo sel slanders. &c., to the medical faculty.

We would say to such, that this is not, in our opinion, a Trial of Rev. J. B. Mahan, for Felony, in the man so wedded to early impressions, ancient theories, Mason Circuit Court of Kentucky; commencing on Tuesday, the 13th, and terminating on Monday, the 19th of November, 1838. Reported by Joseph B. Reid and Henry R. Reedroft to any new discovery or improvement which does not in all respects coincide with his theory and preconceived notion of what constitute the proper means of relieving the ills of mankind; and perhaps we might add a few who fear ported by Joseph B. Reid and Henry R. Reedroft to any new discovery or improvements, that he is unwilling to give tredit to any new discovery or improvements, that he is unwilling to give the late of the proper means of relieving the ills of mankind; and perhaps we might add a few who fear ported by Joseph B. Reid and Henry R. Reedroft to any new discovery or improvements, that he is unwilling to give and stereotyped improvements, that he is unwilling to give tredit to any new discovery or improvement which does not in all respects coincide with his theory and preconceived notion of what constitute the proper means of relieving the illustration. that after all, this may be a substitute for CALOMEL. Yet we are happy to be able to say, that a large portion of the high-minded and humane members of the profession have manifested pleasure in seeing the introduction and prosperity of the medicine, and have treated both it and its proprietors with cordiality and respect. To our certain knowledge speeches, have gone over the whole ground; and hence, more than 600 physicians make it a common prescription and we doubt not thousands with whom we are not acquain

ted, use it extensively in their practice.

We have no evidence that physicians, as a body, have This document should be spread far and whole the much directly and indirectly for Abolition. It can be sent by mail, or by the quantity, in other ways. Will not our friends in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, Pitts believe, however, that these malicious attempts have originated with, and been promulgated by, secret NOSTBUM makerstheir craft being in greater danger from the popularity this medicine, than that of any other.

For the Company:
A. MILES, General Agent.

\$10,000 WANTED. Any person having this sum to loan; at 10 per cent fo

a number of years, on good security, may hear of an opportunity by applying at this office.

Aug. 14 HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND SADLERY. The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and ners that they have just received, direct from the manulactories in England, a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Scotch Spring Knob Locks, from 5 to 10 inches

Carpenters' and Day's Patent Knob Locks, 5 to 9 in. do. Hall Door, Night and Dead Locks do. Common Mortice Locks and Latche Improved Square Latches Scotch Spring Long Latches Blake's Patent Latches, Norfolk and Br. Thumb Latches Patent and Common Butt Hinges of all sizes Parliament and Loose Joint Hinges and Broad Butts Wood Screws from 3-8 to 4 in., of all Nos. Hand Rail Screws, Bed Screws, Mill and Timber Screws Cut Tacks, Springs, Sparrowbills and Finishing Nails Wrought Tacks; Nail, Closet and Water Hooks

Trace Chains Halter, Back, Breach, Ox and Log Chains Padlocks, Chest, Desk, Trunk, Till, Cupboard, Sideboo and Drawer Locks Speart, Davenport's, Taylor's and Moulson's Hand, Panne and Ripping Saws Iron, Brass and Blueback Saws

Turning, Iron and Wood do. Compass and Key hole do.
Circular, Cross-cut, Pitt, Mill, Felloe and Veneering do.
Firmer and Turning Chisels and Gouges Sacket and Mortice Chisels A large assortment of Planes and Plane Irons Iron, Steel and Steel Blade Squares Miller & William's, Jacob William's, Cassats, Kolp's

Hunt's and Collins' Chopping Axes Hand, Broad, Ship and Coopers' do. Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes Hatchets, Hammers, Augurs, Gimblets, &c. &c. Cast Steel, English Blister and German Steel Vices Sledge and Hand Hammers and Smiths' Bellows Dust, Hearth, Clothes, Hair, Paint, Shoe and Horse Brushe Plain and Oruamental Bellows Tea Trays, Waiters' Bread Backets, &c.

A large assortment of Silver Pencil Cases Together with a very great variety of articles in the Hardware line too numerous to specify, all which, having been selected with great care and bought for cash, they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit, at their store No. 18, Main street.

C. DONALDSON & CO. Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1838.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, Just arrived from New York, and for sale at the

Ohio Anti-Slavery office.

RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN to Suffrage, Citizenship, and Trial by Jury: being a book of facts, arguments and authorities, historical notices, and sketches of bates, with notes-price 25 cents. REMARKS OF HENRY B. STANTON, in the Re presentative's Hall, on the 23d and 24th of February, 1837, before the Committee of the House of Representatives of achusetts, to whom was referred sundry SPIRIT OF HUMANITY AND ESSENCE OF

MORALITY; extracted from the productions of the En-lightened and Benevolent of various ages and climes—illustrated with Engravings.

ILE AM. ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC. For 1839,

For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository, Main street, between 4th and 5th, East side Price, \$4,00 per hundred, 50 cents a dozen, 6 cents single.

ALSO:-The Proceedings of the Indiana Anti-Slavery Convention, held at Milton, Sept. 12th, 13th and 14th, 1838. For sale at the Cincinnati Book Depository.

WATASIA. The following is from a highly respectable young lady, residing in Cincinnati, with whom many of our citizens are

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16, 1838.

To Da. PRCK—Sir I esteem it a duty and privilege to recommend the 'Watasia' to all who are afflicted with cough, having myself, as I have many reasons for believing, by its use, been rescued from an early grave.

Last spring, while engaged as a school teacher in the coun

try, I was attacked with a severe cough. I took advice and prescriptions from physicians, but without relief. After a lapse of several weeks, I returned to the city, and again sought counsel of physicians. My case was pronounced hopeless, and I was permitted by my attending physician, to take the Watasia, saying 'it may render your condition more comfortable while life lasts.' Prostration of strength, copicomfortable while life lasts. Prostration of strength, copi-ous night sweats, and a daily returning fever, foretold an alaming consumption. I had taken but one bottle of your medicine ere my symtoms become more favorable. Other medicines had served only to tighten my cough—this enamediumes had served only to tighten my congn—this ena-bled me to breathe more easily, and to expectorate freely. Six months have elapsed since I felt the first presage of dis-ease. My cough gradually declined, strength returned, and a full measure of health is now the richest cup of my bles-

Oct. 26-249-1t.

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